



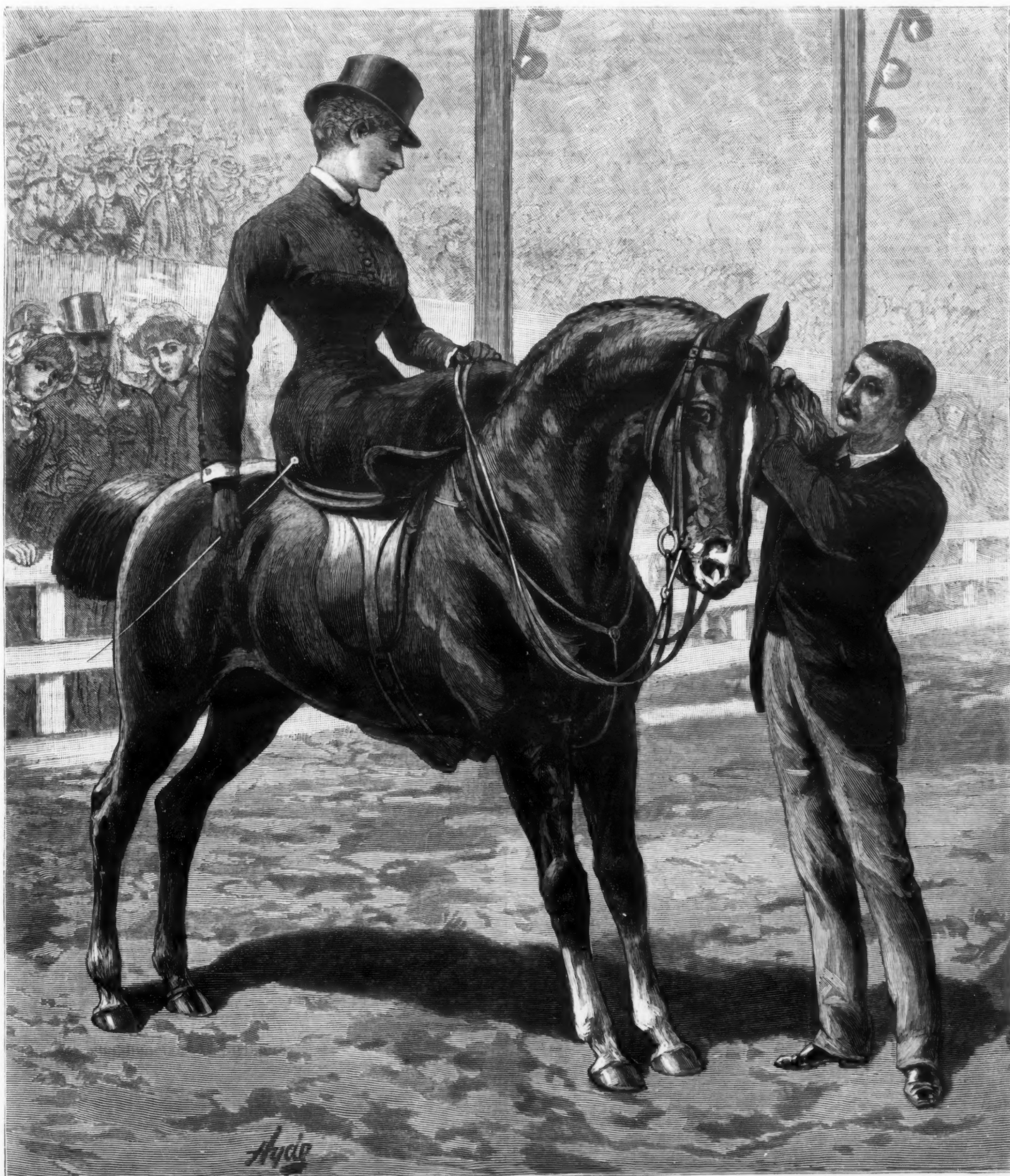
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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NEW YORK CITY.—THE GREAT NATIONAL HORSE-SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—DECORATING A WINNER.
SEE PAGE 151.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
65, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 27, 1883.

THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION.

THE recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional, as far as the States are concerned, is the culmination of a long series of judgments as to the scope of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments. The Act began with a rhetorical, and not very grammatical, preamble in these words:

"Whereas, it is essential to just government we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the appropriate object of legislation to enact fundamental principles into law, therefore be it enacted," etc.

This seems like a large contract to be undertaken, even by a Legislature, and it has a touch of absurdity when we consider that the only fundamental principle enacted into law by the statute was that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should have the full and equal enjoyment of inns, public conveyances, theatres, and other places of amusement—and that even this is now declared unconstitutional. To close such a preamble with such an enactment, and that an invalid one, is like the cry of the pious peddlers of Constantinople: "In the name of the Prophet—flgs!"

The fact is that, in the enthusiasm of reconstruction, the law-makers, even ten years after the war, over-estimated their power to regulate human affairs, and to mold society by legislation. Even if it is the duty, it is certainly beyond the power, of Government to secure the "equality of all men," and "to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political." And it seems to be a ridiculously small step towards it to provide that all shall enjoy hotels, railroads and theatres alike. Some things must be left to the natural play of social forces, or to the coercion of State laws, and the Supreme Court wisely holds that this is one of them, and that it may be left free from national action, without endangering "great fundamental principles."

This decision is in harmony with the famous Slaughter-house cases; the case of Mrs. Myra Bradwell, who was refused a license to practice law in Illinois; the Iowa case, which held that State prohibitory laws were not against the Fourteenth Amendment; the case of Minor vs. Happersett, which related to female suffrage; the case of Walker vs. Sauvinet, in which it was claimed, but denied by the Supreme Court, that trial by jury in suits in State courts was a suffrage or immunity of national citizenship; the case of United States vs. Cruikshank, which related to the intimidation of voters at a State election; the case of Munn vs. Illinois, which concerned State laws as to charges for the storage of grain; the Virginia cases and other subsequent ones relating to the power of a State to deny to colored citizens the right to act as jurors; and the recent case holding that a State law forbidding whites and blacks to intermarry is not against the Fourteenth Amendment.

In all these cases and in the San Matteo case, relating to State taxation on railroads, yet held under advisement and to be re-argued, the whole subject of the scope of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments has been thoroughly discussed. While the special subject of this last decision has in a great measure lost its interest, in the adjustments which time has quietly brought about, the cases which involve the scope and meaning of these amendments are full of interest, in view of their importance as modifications of our original system, and as the foundation upon which our institutions must hereafter be built. The line of decision is now pretty well marked out, but the discussion is not closed. The questions are sure to reappear in other forms.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

THE London News, in noticing with approbation that six ladies have lately passed the examinations required of druggists, expresses a degree of doubt as to the probability of women in general acquiring sufficient scientific knowledge to make the licensing of women druggists a safe practice. The doubt is one which requires consideration. If the safety can be assured, the calling is in every way a good one for women. It requires just that neat-handed deftness which is their peculiar possession; it does not overtax the strength; it entails no undue publicity; it is lucrative and it is respectable. If the public safety can be guaranteed, there is certainly no reason why women should not become druggists.

That there should be any doubt as to

woman's intellectual fitness for this calling can only be explained by the fact that the women who choose a mercantile career are not, as a general thing, students. College-bred women have usually had some higher calling in view than that of compounding medicines. In other words, working-women have until now been of two classes—those whose occupations require no high degree of education, shop-girls, cashiers, bookkeepers or workers in the minor arts, and those who pursue a higher education to the furthest limit to which it is open to them, with a view to a profession of one kind or another. Of these two classes, the first are too ignorant, the second too highly educated, to be druggists.

The reasons for this state of things are two. First, the difficulties which hedge in the young woman who would pursue a course of higher study are more numerous and complicated than appears upon the surface. There is the prejudice of friends who do not accept the new views upon woman's career; there is the unwillingness of parents to risk money upon a daughter who may marry just when she has finished an expensive course of study. There are the thousand and one home duties which press upon the grown daughters of middle-class families and stifle their budding ambitions. Thus it is only by the law of the survival of the fittest that the young women of to-day get a higher education at all. It is the very bright or the very ambitious or the very self-willed daughter who is sent to college, and she is expected to be something more than a mere druggist, as a general thing.

And this suggests the second reason, which is that impulse in all—not necessarily inferior, but—undisciplined natures to attempt something beyond their ability. Any one who has taught adult freedmen has observed this characteristic. If they are at all bright they are sure to want to begin in the back of the arithmetic or the spelling-book. So, too, children always want to do something more than they can do, and the brighter they are the more are they set upon attempting the impossible. Even without accepting Richter's dictum that women are creatures who have all the characteristics of children, except their faults—which is not to say that they are an inferior, but simply an inexperienced, race—without quite accepting this doctrine, it need not be a matter of wonder if they possess something of this characteristic of childhood. It is simply saying that they have a large share of that daring aspiration which is the birthright of man, and a reminiscence of the imperial palace whence he came—that inexperienced courage which inspires the brilliant successes of youthful generals, and enables the dreaming genius to achieve that which the practical man knows to be impossible.

All the same, the experience is coming to women, slowly but surely—the dreary knowledge that the race is not always to the swift. There are some women who have gained this wisdom of others' experience, and are content to do only that which they can surely do well. And it is, after all, these women, rather than those of the dauntless enthusiasms, who are really helping their fellow-women upward—these who are quietly and steadily pushing out into new lines of usefulness into which the modestly endowed may follow. The women of genius—the Sapphos, the Hypatias—have always made their own place, but they have left their sister women where they found them. It is the rank and file of women who are to advance the social status of their sex, the factory-girls who become designers, the shop-girls who become cashiers, the clerks who rise in the ranks, the women of ordinary ability who are content to become skilled nurses or druggists, and all who are faithful and thorough in fulfilling the duties of their calling. And there need be no doubt of women such as these.

MANUFACTURING AT THE SOUTH.

IN climate, soil and resources the southern half of the Union confessedly possesses peculiar natural advantages; it is alike adapted, in an exceptional sense, for agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. Under the old régime of slavery, as, indeed, even now, owing to a lack of population, the soil was, and is, sadly neglected, and to this neglect must be chiefly attributed the poverty and malarial afflictions hitherto unduly prevalent. Speaking generally, it may be said that the soil of the South has never been properly treated, or fairly and systematically farmed. It has been scratched over for a living, its great natural fertility making this process more admissible than elsewhere. But, at last, the scratching process has begun to give way before the employment of brains and capital, and, as a consequence, the yield from the Southern crops—those vital staples of every country—was never so great as at present, and it will increase year by year.

Especially within the last three years has manufacturing made rapid strides. In

Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, vast beds of iron ores, of the most superior quality and practically inexhaustible, are in course of development. Thanks to an abundance of coal and cheap labor, iron, the cheapness of which is a necessity of this age, is now turned out in these States at one-third less cost than in Pennsylvania. Not only is pig or crude iron yielded, but it is also being worked up in mills and foundries on the spot under advantages that will shortly defy competition. Birmingham, Alabama, the future Pittsburgh of the South, is a very flourishing town, which owes its origin and growth entirely to the iron development. Cotton, woolen and wood-working factories are springing up as if by magic from Virginia to Texas, since it is found far more profitable to manufacture the raw material where it is produced than to ship it in the rough to distant centres. Until very recently, the seeds of the cotton plant were considered utterly useless; now their oil is extracted, and the pulp and bolls are made into huge cakes as food for cattle and shipped abroad. Factories for this purpose are numerous throughout the cotton belt, and thus many millions of dollars are saved instead of being thrown away as formerly. Nor is manufacturing confined within the line of great staple articles, but is extending increasingly into the minor branches of the modern industrial crafts. All the new manufacturing States are advancing steadily, though Georgia and Texas may be cited as standing foremost on the list. Atlanta is a synonym throughout the South for industrial thrift and progress.

Of course capital is finding its way into a region where such favorable fields for its investment are afforded. Indeed, a little capital seems to work wonders in the new openings mentioned; it was only on a limited scale that the Southern people, economizing their savings after the great struggle, were enabled to branch out in these manufacturing enterprises. Setting aside, then, all actual complaints and drawbacks, and looking to the gradual and healthy outcome of the situation, it is safe to say that, even now, foreign and domestic capitalists can find no more solidly inviting field than the South, and that ere many years they will flock to it as to a real Eldorado.

THE FOREIGN EXPORTS.

DESPITE the fact that the wheat exports from New York this year have reached only 16,195,760 bushels, against 29,963,437 bushels during the same period last year, and that the cotton shipments since September 1st have been only 256,150 bales, against 298,071 bales during a like period in 1882, our foreign commerce is in the main in a prosperous state, the croaking of a certain well meaning class of persons to the contrary notwithstanding. The diminution in our foreign wheat trade is due partly to the comparatively low grade of the red wheat sent to market, and partly to the fact that a dry harvesting season in Europe has enabled farmers there to sell their grain sooner than usual, and thus to create a surplus at ports where American wheat is ordinarily purchased at this time of the year. Then gamblers in grain have done much to keep prices here above the exporting basis of values. But now that Spring wheat is coming in more freely at our Northwestern markets, the exporters here are beginning to purchase more freely, especially as prices are gradually falling. In a single day lately the transactions reached the unusually large aggregate of 650,000 bushels, largely for foreign account.

As to the decreased cotton exports, they are indirectly the result of a pernicious habit of crying Wolf too often. That is to say, the Liverpool merchants have been deceived so often by false reports of damage to the cotton crop in this country that they did not until recently credit the statements made many weeks ago that our yield had been greatly reduced by vermin and bad weather. They had, moreover, quite a liberal surplus at the beginning of the new crop year—September 1st—and so far from noticing the steady advance in prices here by reason of the damage undoubtedly suffered by our crop, they kept their quotations nearly stationary and refused to purchase for fear of being caught by what they term Yankee trickery. They see their mistake now; they admit that they have misjudged us, but the lesson enforced by this experience is obviously condemnatory of the practice altogether too common of sending all kinds of alarming reports to the cotton centres of England for the single purpose of extracting larger sums from the plethoric purse of John Bull.

The corn exports, on the other hand, have been about treble those of last year, the total shipments hence being thus far 21,020,400 bushels, against only 7,236,700 bushels during the same period in 1882, while the exports of rye have been more than treble those of 1882. The foreign petroleum trade has been the largest ever known; 396,548,678 gallons have been shipped from the six principal ports in this country, by far the larger portion—about

327,230,973 gallons—going from New York, which, it is well known, is gradually securing complete control of the trade in this product on the seaboard. Nor should it be forgotten that, if the exports of cotton goods show a slight decrease as to quantities, the value of the shipments from New York thus far this year is no less than \$6,975,591, against \$6,593,907 during a like period last year, and only \$1,174,462 ten years ago.

Moreover, the exports of such important items as pork, cut meats, butter and lard, show a marked increase, compared with those of last year. And, in fact, the total shipments of all kinds of produce from New York have reached the value of \$281,911,681, against \$268,261,335 during the same period last year. The exports of specie have fortunately been only about \$12,426,635, against \$44,264,345 up to this time in 1882, while the imports of specie have not only been \$13,500,882, against \$3,797,822 during the same time last year, but it seems not at all improbable that the exports of merchandise will ere long reach such proportions that the rates of sterling exchange will be sufficiently reduced to lead to a more important influx of specie at the financial centre of this country.

THE "BLUE LAWS."

THE so-called "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, forbidding a man to kiss his wife on Sunday, never existed in fact. They were a historical fiction—the invention of a renegade parson, one Rev. Samuel Peters, who deserted his country during the Revolutionary War, went to England, and there published a libelous book which he called a history of Connecticut. But these preposterous lies of Peters were based on actual laws only a little less preposterous, one of which, forbidding all travel on Sunday "except for necessity or mercy," was enforced against fourteen New Haven men and women on Monday last, when they were arraigned and fined \$6 apiece for the offense of riding abroad on the Sabbath. Of course, the result will inevitably be the repeal, at the next session of the Legislature, of this oppressive law, which was supposed to be entirely obsolete. If the people of East Haven want to keep their rural thoroughfares quiet, they will have to arrest offenders and punish them on the ground that they are turbulent and disorderly, and not on the ground that they are taking a quiet drive for pleasure or recreation. Two hundred years ago, when the New Haven colonists found themselves outside the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay, with no authority from the Crown to set up a Government for themselves, they resolved for a time to be governed wholly by the Bible; and, in accordance with this decision, the judges, whom they chose without authority, proceeded to govern the people as a religious man governed his children and domestics. They were compelled to join the Church, to observe the rites of religion, to pray in their families, and to comport themselves like "the saints." But those times passed with the occasion. Laws were enacted. A secular civilization was established, with a guarantee of religious freedom. Connecticut must square her statutes to the times we live in.

TRUSTING TO TELEGRAMS.

HOW confidently most persons accept a telegram as genuine! Swindlers are beginning to abuse the confidence which the public repose in the terse requests or orders which come over the wires, and prudent persons will be somewhat on guard against forgeries. Not very long ago a nomination for Governor of New York in a great political convention was effected by a message which was either sent over the wires without authority or concocted in the very town where the convention met, to resemble a dispatch. Very lately the betting offices of several cities were cheated out of perhaps \$100,000 by two parties of swindlers who contrived that, while one gang took all the bets they could obtain in favor of certain horses in a great race, the other gang, by means of tapping the wires or some other fraud not yet discovered, should send false messages announcing those horses as the winners. The messages came, apparently correct; on the faith of them the bets were paid, the swindlers promptly decamped, and a few hours later genuine messages, bringing a totally different account of the race, spread consternation. The same sort of cheat is likely to be practiced at any time on the average citizen. A rogue may easily obtain information enough about your business or your family affairs to enable him to concoct a plausible telegram, and if you take it implicitly on trust, you may lose, without redress.

The present arrangements present small obstacle to these frauds. Any one signs any name he will to any request he chooses to write, and the operators will receive and forward it without a question. This, perhaps, ought to be reformed; but it is according to law as well as custom at present. There is no obligation on the part of an

operator who transmits a message—"Sick at hotel. Send fifty dollars," signed with a son's name and addressed to his father—to make any inquiry whether the signer and sender is truly the son or not. The obligation is on the father to make such inquiry as he thinks proper; or if, taking the signature for granted, he sends the money, the risk of losing it by its reaching a scamp instead of his son is his. A merchant who sends goods in answer to an order by telegraph in the name of a good customer may find himself hopelessly cheated if the order is forged and the forger is ingenious enough to contrive some way of intercepting the goods. The telegraph company will not be liable in either case—so the courts have decided.

Gross fault on the part of operators or messengers may, in unusual cases, enable the victim to recover from the company. A Western bank was cheated out of \$10,000 by the following trick: The swindler applied to the bankers to cash his check on a bank in a town near by. They asked: "What proof have you that you have money on deposit there?" For proof he showed them a telegram purporting to come from the bank, and saying that it would cash his check. But it was signed simply, "Keystone Bank." The bankers said: "That will not bind the Keystone Bank; it ought to be signed by president or cashier personally; but we will telegraph, and if we get a satisfactory personal answer, we will lend the money." And they had the message repeated back, with instructions to the operator at the other end to ask for a personal signature. Meantime the swindler hurried to the further office, and contrived to be there when the return message arrived. He assured the operator there that the omission of the name was a mere blunder, and wrote out a new message, signing the name of the cashier. The operator, instead of applying at the Keystone Bank, as he was directed to do, foolishly took the new message as offered to him, and sent it. The swindler then returned to the other bank, and its officers, on the faith of the second telegram, loaned him the money. They subsequently sued the company for it, and the court said that, as the loss was directly attributable to the gross carelessness of the operator, the company must make it good. But this element of actual neglect of duty is rare, and ordinarily the companies are not liable. Thus, in the recent swindle of the pool-sellers, if the victims should claim damages from the company, they would have to show that there was some sort of collusion by the agents in charge of the line which enabled the forgers to get their false messages delivered. In the ordinary cases where an operator simply transmits a message without taking notice who sends it, the victim must bear the loss unless he can catch the perpetrators of the fraud.

IT DOESN'T PAY.

THERE is no poorer business in the world than a persistent setting at defiance the laws of God and man. From a strictly commercial point of view, sin is a poor investment—"honesty is the best policy," even if one is honest from policy rather than from principle. However smooth and seductive wrongdoing may appear—and there be times when for a little while the sinner appears to enjoy prosperity far greater than that of the saint—"the way of the transgressor is hard." The life of the professional criminal doesn't pay.

There is a constant excitement of a certain sort, an element of hazard and chance; but with a percentage always in favor of justice and right, which will, sooner or later, bankrupt the hapless player. There is also the element of danger which calls for a bastard sort of courage, and a demand for misdirected application of brain-power. Some men are born with the taint and tendency of crime in their blood, and irresistibly go to the bad. For such we can but feel a pity mingled with repulsion, while we protect ourselves against them. Others take to crooked ways from choice, even when the avenues to honorable success lie equally open to them. Of the latter class was John Irving, a professional burglar, who was shot dead in a Sixth Avenue saloon, in this city, on the morning of the 16th instant, after he had shot and killed John Walsh, another professional burglar. His parents were worthy citizens, and Irving had the benefit of moral and religious home training in his younger days. He was educated in our public schools, was a printer by trade, and could have earned a good living. Of him his uncle, an ex-alderman, is quoted as saying: "Johnny was a good-hearted boy, but he was bound to go to the bad, and I am glad his career is ended. There must have been something weak in his head, for he was not obliged to become a criminal; his choice of a career was entirely voluntary on his part." The police, too, heartily sympathized with this relative of Irving in his gratification that an end had come to the career of crime, for Irving was a man about equally admired and feared by the officers of the law, and they did not hesitate to openly rejoice that Irving and Walsh were both out of their way. This is one of the rewards of a life of crime—the death of the criminal is the only act which good men can regard with approval.

This fact suggests another, that men die as they live—a life of crime finds its natural termination in a violent or unnatural death.

Such an end the burglar, cutthroat and black-leg has constantly in view, and in the pursuit of his evil practices such a taking off is always imminent. The householder in protection of his property, the officer in pursuit of the fleeing thief, the promiscuous brawl, the deadly falling out—as in the case of Irving and Walsh—all combine to thin out the ranks of those whose portraits appear in the Rogues' Gallery. Still others, as in the case of young Hovey, who was executed in the Tombs on Friday last, finally come to the hands of the hangman. Some such as he are buoyed up by the thought that they will "die game" and be made to appear as heroes in the journals which cater to the vicious classes. The highest mortuary ambition of other murderers and freebooters is to "die with their boots on," with a big funeral afterwards.

The world is full of good things, of worthy vocations and noble rewards, for those who choose the paths of rectitude and right, and the end of such is peace. The death of Irving was a fit ending to his life; and we are told that after death is the Judgment. It doesn't pay to defy God and live in open revolt against our fellow-men.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE events of the week abroad have not been of striking importance. In France there are indications of a more vigorous and positive policy on the part of the Government. Prime Minister Ferry, in a speech at Rouen, has declared emphatically that every effort will be made to strengthen the union of governmental Republicans as against the irreconcilables, and the avowal has been received with great satisfaction by all except a few Radicals, who have issued a manifesto urging the organization of permanent committees for the promotion of agitation. It is said that the Government will act energetically against agitators who resort to measures prejudicial to the public safety. The Spanish difficulty has been satisfactorily adjusted, and the new Spanish Cabinet is understood to be anxious that good relations may be permanently maintained. The internal policy of the new Ministry appears to be eminently sound and patriotic. The co-operation of all the Liberal factions has been solicited with a view of improving to the utmost the opportunity afforded by the reconciliation of the monarchy with the democracy. Reforms in the army administration have already been instituted, and a reform of the tariff laws is also contemplated.

In Tonquin matters are at a standstill, owing to the bad condition of the roads. The Black Flags are said to be massing their forces, apparently with a view of offering a vigorous defense against the French reinforcements. The Chinese Government is actively preparing to close the port of Canton. There has been a demonstration against foreigners on the island of Hainan, and riots are reported to have taken place at Foo-chow. In Madagascar the French Admiral is preparing to resume offensive operations on the east coast, where the Hovas have recently recaptured several places. The English naval authorities are described as being very hostile in their attitude towards the French.

There has been an imposing conference of 1,500 English Liberals at Leeds, at which Mr. John Morley, M. P., presided, and speeches were made by John Bright, Herbert Gladstone, Joseph Arch, the labor agitator, and others. Resolutions were adopted urging the Government to introduce a Bill dealing with the county franchise at the next session of Parliament; declaring that any measure for the extension of suffrage should confer the elective franchise upon women fit to vote; condemning the action of the House of Commons in refusing to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat; favoring the abolition of Parliamentary oaths, and also favoring a shortening of the time required for the qualification of voters. In his address Mr. Bright referred to the constant conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and said the question of adjusting the dispute will have to be faced in the near future. "The two Houses must be reconciled and be made equally responsive to the national wants."

Another terribly fatal earthquake has occurred in the Grecian Archipelago. All the villages on the peninsula between Chios, in Asia Minor, opposite the Island of Chios, and Vourla, on the southern coast of the Gulf of Smyrna, were destroyed, and upwards of 1,000 persons perished. The survivors of the disaster, some 20,000 in number, are suffering fearful privations.

O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, has been indicted for murder, but his trial has been postponed until November 21st. General Roger A. Pryor, of New York, was present in court upon the presentation of the indictment. There is a rumor that the Austrian Government is acting as mediator between the Pope and the Italian Government with the view of establishing a *modus vivendi* between them.

ANOTHER monopoly is to be broken up. Messrs. John W. Mackey and James Gordon Bennett have undertaken to lay two new cables between America and England, to be finished and in working order by the 4th of next July. From the circumstance that Mr. Mackey has recently become deeply interested in the Postal Telegraph Company, we infer that the new cables are intended to serve that company, and that the combination land-and-sea system is to enter into sharp rivalry with the whole Western Union establishment. It is certainly high time that the tyranny of the transatlantic cable were overthrown and cheaper rates established, and the fact that the Postal Telegraph Company uses different wires, different batteries, and a widely different method throughout from those employed by the Western Union, is a guaranty against that easy

consolidation which has hitherto prevented a continuance in rivalry and resulted in a constant sacrifice of the public interests. To this is added the other happy consideration that the new cables are to be in the hands of gentlemen who can afford to own them.

THE partisans of General Butler in Massachusetts are evidently determined to make the most of their opportunities. They have set the naturalization mills at work, and are grinding out "citizens" at the rate of a thousand a week, while at the same time it is known that illegal registration is being resorted to in some localities in order to swell the Butler vote. The respectable voters of Massachusetts will deserve to be beaten if they submit unresistingly to these iniquitous methods.

THE Pension List steadily increases. During the fiscal year ending with June last, 38,958 pensions were added, being an excess of 10,645 over the preceding year. The total number of claims filed since 1861 is 886,137, of which 510,938 have been allowed; and the aggregate sum paid on pension account during that time is stated at \$621,073,297. The amount paid last year was \$60,564,590. It would be interesting to know just how much of this colossal aggregate found its way into the pockets of claim agents and of persons not really entitled to the benefits of the Pension laws.

THE renomination of Mayor Low of Brooklyn, as the candidate of the citizens and the Republicans, is only a proper recognition of his faithful and efficient service in a very difficult and responsible position. The fact is significant, too, as showing the growth of the tendency to non-partisan nominations for municipal officials. The Republicans have still further illustrated their sympathy with this general idea by naming three Democrats among the seven persons nominated by them for Aldermen at-Large. Of course the election of Mayor Low is assured, but the friends of good government should take some pains to make his majority as large and emphatic as possible.

THE politicians in New York and New Jersey find it hard work to "rouse the people" in the campaign now in progress. There has not been an election since the Civil War in which so little interest was manifested by the voters. The apathy is universal, existing among the Republicans, however, to a greater extent than among the Democrats. This indifference is no doubt the reaction from the excessive partisan virulence of the last few years; but it is none the less a fact to be lamented. The citizen can never neglect his political duties with safety to the interests of good government. He should be as vigilant and faithful in their performance as in the discharge of any other duty involving the happiness or security of himself or of those dependent upon him.

POLITICAL prophecy runs wild. There was no Jeremiah among the Republicans of Ohio to foretell disaster. Even Murat Halstead became an optimist, and predicted the election of Foraker, "sure, by six or eight thousand majority." The Cleveland papers heard only the music of coming victory. The stay-at-homes were coming out. Prohibition was going to sweep the State. Now the false prophets have fallen to abusing each other. Of course the Democrats erred just as widely in the last Presidential election, but that is cold comfort. How would it do for both parties to establish an impartial signal service bureau which should record and announce the regions of low-tariff pressure, the prevalence of total-abstinence zephyrs, the locality of African calms, and all that?

THERE does not seem to be any abatement of the social and political antagonisms between the Germans and the French. In some respects these antipathies seem to be increasing in bitterness. Thus we read that German ladies have lately formed a league which proposes to ignore all French productions, no matter how superior to their domestic fabrics. They are buying only German goods, and even the homeliest manufactures of German production find favor in the eyes of these ultra patriots. This attempt to boycott French goods is the outcome of the clamor raised in France against German workmen, great numbers of whom have recently been discharged from the large manufacturing establishments on account of their nationality. This system of retaliation is already creating widespread social disturbance, and may yet produce important political results.

THE courts in New Jersey have little sympathy with criminals or with official negligence of important trusts. A striking illustration of this fact has just been furnished in a decision of the Chancellor in a case in which a stockholder of a broken Newark bank had sued the president and directors for losses incurred through the neglect and mismanagement which made it possible for the cashier to steal \$2,500,000 of the bank's money. The receiver of the broken bank refused to institute suit against the directors, and the stockholder thereupon brought it individually. The defense demurred, claiming that none but the receiver could sue in such a way. The Chancellor's decision overrules the demurrer, and holds that the bank officials were liable personally for failure through neglect to perform their duties properly, and that when the receiver refuses to bring suit against them, any stockholder may do so. The general application of this rule—and there is no good reason why it should not be applied—would act as a very effective stimulus to official fidelity in quarters where neglect and indifference are now only too common.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE members of Mr. Henry Irving's theatrical company reached this port last week.

OVER three hundred railroad switchmen at East St. Louis and adjacent Western points have struck for higher wages.

A BRILLIANT reception was given to Lord Coleridge by Secretary of State Frelinghuysen at Washington on the 18th instant.

THE United States Grand Jury at Leavenworth, Kan., has found a true bill against Captain D. L. Payne, of Oklahoma fame, for conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States.

THE Society of the Army of the Tennessee last week re-elected General W. T. Sherman president, and voted to hold next year's reunion and reception on August 15th and 16th at Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

THE trial of Loren B. Sessions, on a charge of having attempted to bribe ex-Assemblyman Bradley during the Senatorial contest of 1881, came to an end at Albany last week in a verdict of acquittal.

THE New York County Democracy have accepted Tammany's ticket, and the party will be substantially united in the coming municipal election. The Citizens' movement recently started has collapsed.

AT Boston, Mass., last week, a witness testified, before the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education, that he had seen five or six tanned human skins within a few years, the last one he saw being the skin of a woman.

THE official report of the anthracite coal tonnage of all the carrying companies for the nine months of this year gives the total as 23,035,629 tons, an increase of 2,257,273 tons as compared with the corresponding period last year.

A BILL granting women the right of suffrage passed the House of the Washington Territory Legislature last week. The vote stood 14 to 7. The result of the vote has caused much excitement among the friends of woman suffrage.

UNDER the Civil Service law twenty appointments have been made in the War, Treasury and Post-Office departments at Washington. All the appointment officers freely express their happiness at being freed from the pressure for places.

THE total Prohibition vote in Ohio at the late election was 320,608, and the total vote against it 391,083. Eighty-three counties gave a majority for the amendment, but in the five metropolitan counties the vote was overwhelmingly against it.

A CONVENTION is to be held in Montana Territory for the purpose of framing a constitution to be submitted to the vote of the people at the election in November, 1884. Upon the ratification of the constitution it will be submitted to Congress with a petition for the admission of the Territory.

THE City of Waterbury, Conn., is threatened with a serious water famine. One reservoir is empty, another contains only six feet of water, and the third is ten inches below high water mark. The Commissioners recently forbade the use of garden hose and street-sprinklers. Since then they have restricted the factories, and it may be necessary to cut them off entirely.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER, in reply to the complaint of J. W. Niles, of Arkansas, addressed to the President regarding the treatment of negroes in the State, says the United States cannot interfere in respect to State prosecutions. If the laws of Arkansas are contrary to the Constitution of the United States the remedy lies in an appeal from the judgment of the State Court to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A GOOD deal of indignation and alarm have been manifested by the colored people of the South over the Civil Rights Bill decision of the Supreme Court. At Louisville, Ky., a colored meeting has denounced the decision as "infamous," and at an African M. E. Conference, embracing several Western States, held last week at Denver, Col., several incendiary speeches on the subject were made, one of the bishops declaring that if the negroes' rights were thus trampled upon a revolution would be the result.

THE New York Academy of Medicine has rejected the amendments to its constitution which practically left members of the Academy free to consult with any lawful physician. The vote for the amendments was 121 ayes to 92 nays—not sufficient—a three-fourth vote being required for their adoption. Subsequently the Academy rescinded the resolutions adopted last April, which prohibited the admission into it of physicians opposed to the existing code, and favorable to the extinction of the antagonism between the allopathists and homeopaths.

THE trustees of the Garfield National Monument Association have invited an international competition, open to all artists, for a design for a monument in honor of the late President Garfield. For the design possessing the highest merit \$1,000 will be paid; for the second, \$750; for the third, \$500. The monument is not to exceed in cost when completed the sum of \$150,000. It will be erected in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, on a commanding eminence. The monument is to be of granite of approved quality and color, with emblems and statuary of bronze.

Foreign.

CHOLERA has again appeared in an Arab village outside of Alexandria, Egypt, and four persons have died from the disease.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, the United States Minister to Great Britain, will be nominated for the Rectorship of the Scotch University of St. Andrews.

IT is reported that Midhat Pasha, who was sentenced to exile in Arabia for complicity in the assassination of Sultan Abdul Aziz, in May, 1881, has been released.

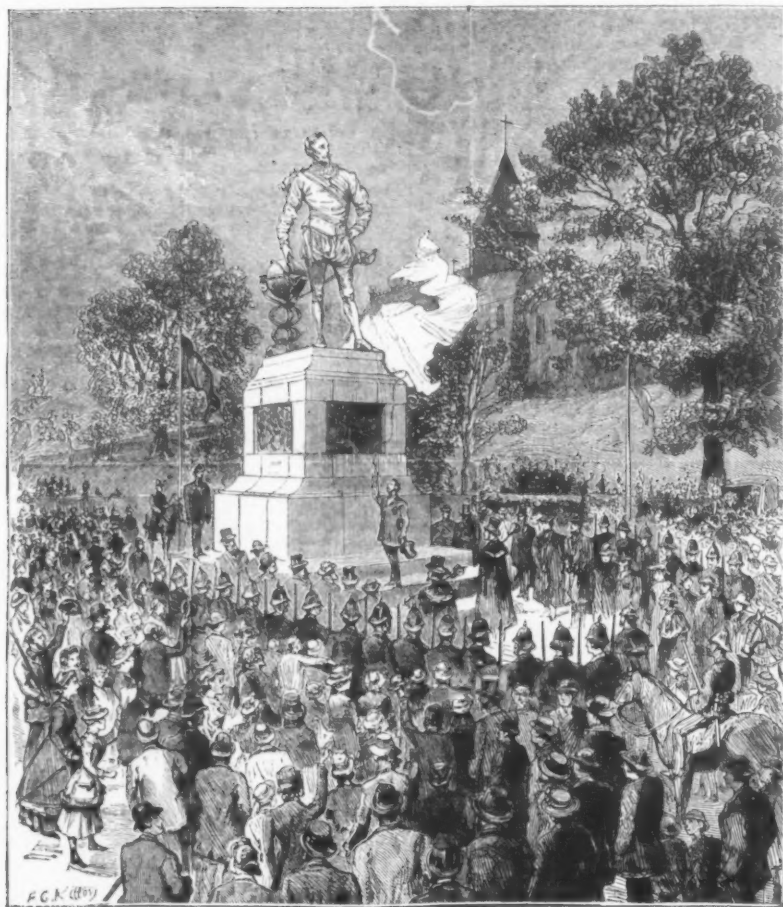
SEVENTEEN peasants in Styria, Austro-Hungary, have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from two years to four months for plundering the property of Jews.

THERE is a renewal of Nihilist activity in Russia. Proclamations appear in Warsaw almost daily. A number of persons suspected of being the authors, including several students, have been arrested.

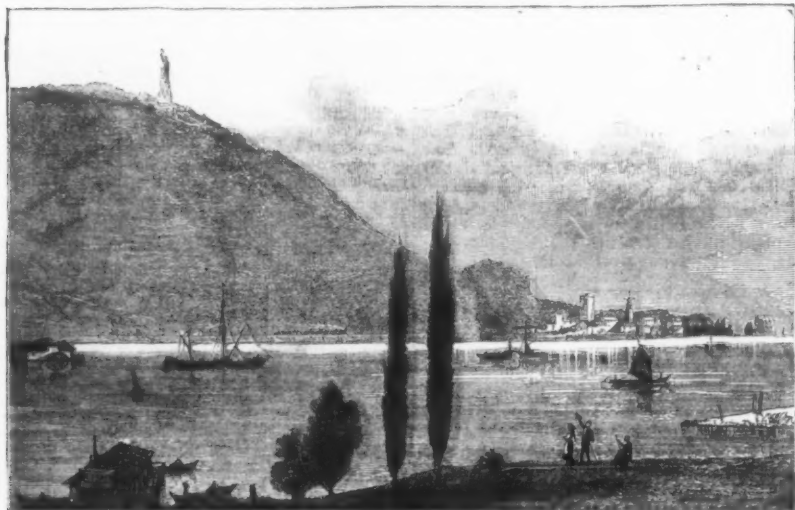
THE corner-stone of the church which is to be erected upon the spot in St. Petersburg where the Emperor Alexander II. was killed was laid on the 18th instant by the Czar and Czarina with imposing ceremonies.

A PARIS paper publishes a narrative of a French officer of the particulars of a massacre of natives at Hué by French sailors. The story relates that after the natives had ceased to resist they were driven from the burning village on fire, and were then shot down in places the Frenchmen afterwards murdering those who had been wounded.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 151.



GREAT BRITAIN.—THE UNVAILING OF THE SIR FRANCIS DRAKE MONUMENT AT TAVISTOCK, DEVONSHIRE.



GERMANY.—THE NATIONAL MONUMENT AS SEEN FROM BINGERBRÜCK.



FRANCE.—THE KING OF SPAIN IN PARIS—ARRIVAL AT THE NORTHERN RAILWAY STATION.



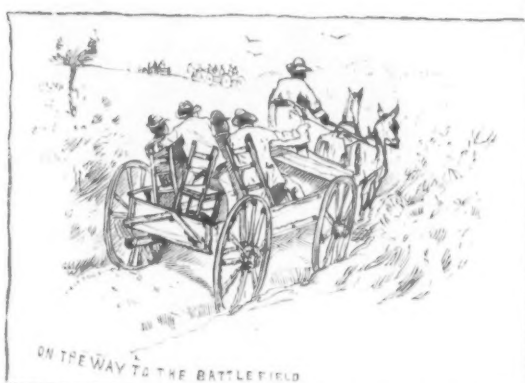
FRANCE.—THE PARIS MOB HOOTING THE KING OF SPAIN AS THE ROYAL CARRIAGE LEFT THE RAILWAY STATION.



GERMANY.—THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES AT HOMBURG—AN INFANTRY COLUMN EMERGING FROM ERLBACH.



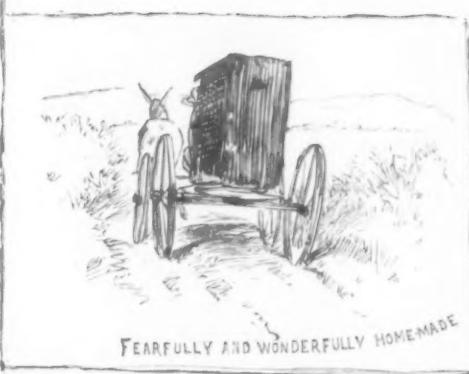
AFRICA.—PROPHETIC DANCE OF THE MASOUPIAS ON THE UPPER ZAMBEZI.



ON THE WAY TO THE BATTLEFIELD



GEN. LONGSTREET, DESCRIBING HIS PART IN THE BATTLE TO GEN. ROSECRANS



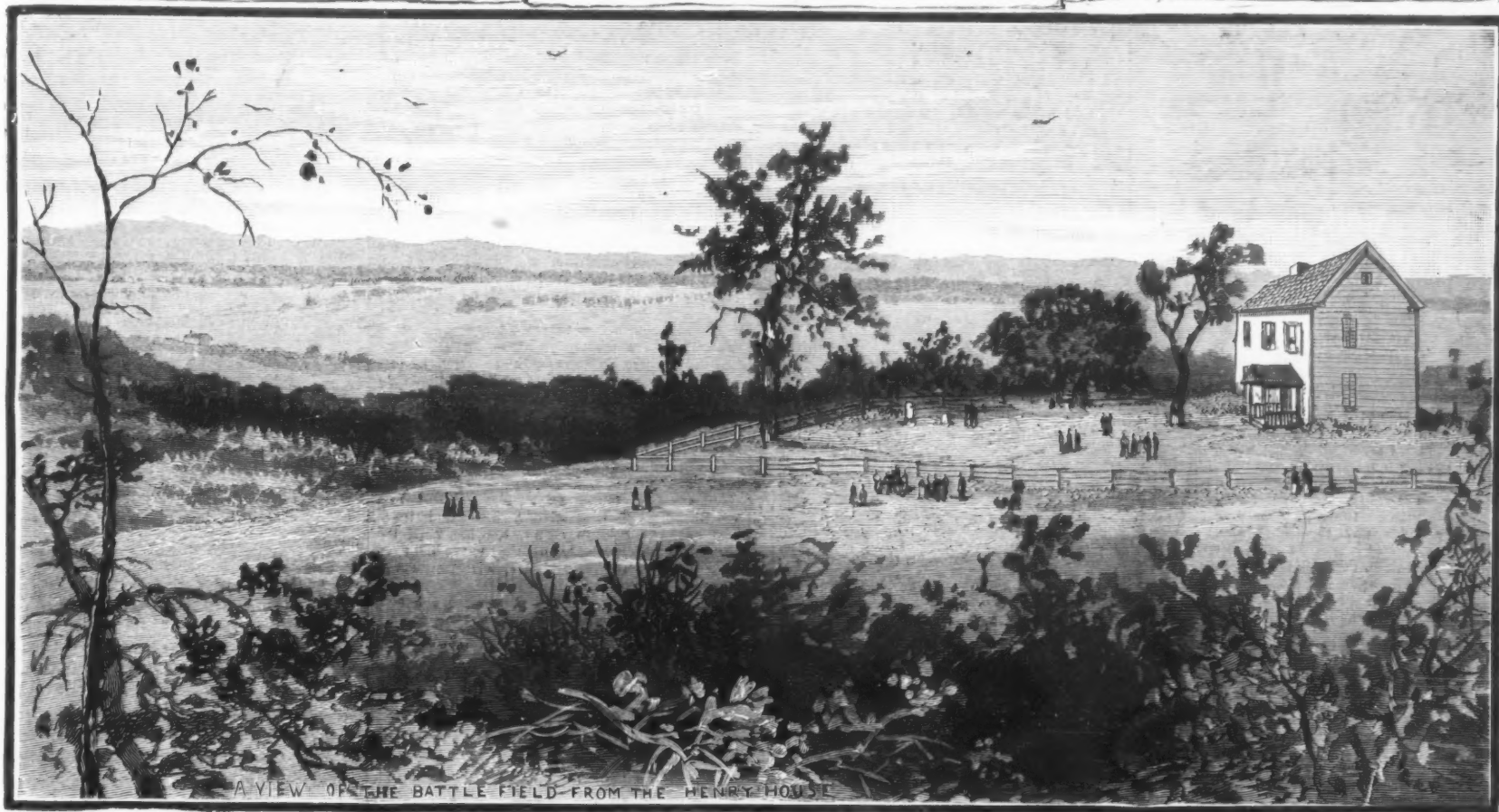
FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY HOMEMADE



THE STONE HOUSE



SUDLEY CHURCH



A VIEW OF THE BATTLE FIELD FROM THE HENRY HOUSE



A BULL RUN BAR



GROVETON BATTLE MONUMENT



AN UNRECONSTRUCTED REBEL

VIRGINIA.—THE BATTLEFIELD OF BULL RUN REVISITED, OCTOBER 15TH, BY UNION AND CONFEDERATE OFFICERS. SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE VISIT.—FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 154.

A MEMORY.

I LIFT these lines a monument
Above those dear, dead, buried days,
When love led on which way we went,
When flowers bloomed in all our ways.

I sing those days of long ago,
Because—because I loved them so;
And loved them so because that she
Was of them so entirely.

I see her now—the fairest thing
That ever mocked man's picturing.
I picture her as one who drew
Aside life's curtain and looked through
The mist of all life's mystery
As from a wood to open sea.

I picture her as one who knew
How rare is truth to be untrue—
As one who knew the awful sign
Of death, of life, of the divine
Sweet pity of all loves, all hates,
Beneath the iron footed fates.

I picture her as seeking peace,
And olive leaves and vine-set land;
While strife stood by on either hand,
And wrung her tears like rosaries.
I picture her in passing rhyme
As of, yet not a part of, these—
A woman born above her time;
A woman waiting in her place,
With patient pity on her face.

Her face, her earnest, baby face;
Her young face, so uncommon wise—
The tender love-light in her eyes—
Two stars of heaven out of place.

Two stars that sang as stars of old
Their silent eloquence of song,
From skirts of glory and of gold,
Where God in purple passed along—
That patient, baby face of hers
That won a thousand worshippers!

That silent, pleading face; among
Ten thousand faces just the one
I still shall love when all is done,
And life lies by, a harp unstrung.

That face, like shining sheaves among;
That face half hid, 'mid sheaves of gold;
That face, that never can grow old;
And yet has never been quite young.

The soft, wide eyes of wonderment
That trusting looked you through and
through;

The sweet, arched mouth, a bow new bent,
That sent love's arrow swift and true.

That sweet, arched mouth! The Orient
Hath not such pearls in all her stores;
Not all her storied, spice-set shores
Have fragrance such as it hath spent.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

"GUILTY, OR NOT GUILTY?"

BY PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

FROM the rambling, quaint, seaside town of Broadhaven—so called, I suppose, because of the ample harborage which it affords to ships—to the pretty, unpretending village of Linstone, also on the sea, your way lies over the fair fields and through the sequestered lanes of a part of England to which the climate is very pitiful, so that all the sweet things of the country prosper, down almost to the sea's edge. Near the shore were a few modest houses, or ten tenanted for a while by artists, who were quick to detect the beauties of the place. One of these houses was the property of Mrs. Marsh, a widow, and a person much respected for miles around, as was her handsome son Harry, a sailor, and the skipper of a small sailing-boat.

One still, bright July evening, a little before sunset, a carriage from Broadhaven, containing two ladies, drew up before Mrs. Marsh's door, and the inquiry was made if her pretty little house was to let. She replied in the affirmative.

"We were recommended to you by Mr. Barnett, the artist," said one of the ladies, who seemed to be the chief speaker.

"Mr. Barnett's recommendation is quite sufficient," was the reply, and an arrangement was entered into upon the spot by which the new-comers became Mrs. Marsh's lodgers.

"Shore Cottage," as Mrs. Marsh called her house, which consisted, however, of eight rooms, had a good garden, and was, in all respects, a most desirable place. The rooms, while they were simply furnished, had a charming Old-World look about them. The whole house was fragrant with the scent of flowers, and when you sat by the open window you caught the keener fragrance of the sea.

Miss Temple and Miss Browne, her constant companion—for Rose Temple had neither father nor mother—having concluded the meal of fish, ham and fresh eggs, promptly provided by Mrs. Marsh, drew their chairs to the open window and looked out on the wide stretches of sand and the quiet twilight sea.

"What a rest!" sighed Miss Temple, gratefully. "I suppose I should scarcely drink it in so eagerly were it not for the long weariness of a London season."

"I think that is true, my dear," answered Miss Browne, with a little sigh of weariness.

"You needn't sit up any longer than you like, dear, you know," remarked Miss Temple, kindly. "I am sure you must be tired after your long journey. You know I can always make myself happy alone."

Miss Browne very gratefully accepted leave to retire, and departed.

Miss Temple's age must have been about twenty-three. She was slightly taller than most women, but her figure and all her movements were most perfectly graceful. Her face was of the statuesque type. It was a fine face, certainly, though people were not wanting who said there was something hard in the expression of it—her rivals called it a bold face. Perfect frankness looked out at you from her

large, clear blue eyes. The mobile red lips, it is true, had at times rather a scornful way with them; but there no things in the world worthy of scorn?

She had a great quantity of warm brown hair coiled round her small, prettily-shaped head. She looked like one weary and taking in rest, as she sat there in the soft, compassionate Summer dusk, listening to the gentle breathing of the sea. Just then no one could have said that her face looked hard.

"Good-night, miss," said, very respectfully, the voice of a man, who passed the window on his way into the house.

There was a ring in the voice that Miss Temple liked. She responded:

"Good night. And do you think it will be fine to-morrow?"

"Sure to, I think, miss; the sun went down blood-red. If I can ever do anything for you, miss—take you out in the boat, or fetch you anything from Broadhaven—I hope you'll let me know. They call me Harry Marsh."

"You are Mrs. Marsh's son?"

"Her only son, and"—in what seemed an eminently delighted tone—"the only child she ever had. I'll wish you good-night again, miss."

Miss Temple had gone through three London seasons, and she had discovered how hollow was their pretense at pleasure. Society frequently disgusted and nearly always bored her. She moved in it for the very simple reason that she wished, if possible, to meet with the man for whom she could really care. She had had many opportunities of marriage, but the right man had never turned up, and she would marry no one with whom she was not in love. I don't mean that she went husband-hunting; I mean merely that she deliberately meant to place herself where she might meet the man who was to be her fate. There are many single women who profess to despise married life, as, day after day, they see their chances of it lessening; there are a few women who are really better pleased to live out to the end their own independent lives. To neither of these classes did Miss Temple belong. If she failed of the perfect marriage for which she longed, she would not pine too much over the inevitable; but that she wished to be "happy wife and happy mother" she made no attempt to conceal. Of the average men of society, however, she had grown very tired.

"I had quite a talk yesterday evening with your son, Mrs. Marsh," she said to her landlady next morning. "He was good enough to say he would take me sometimes in his boat. I should like that. I'm very fond of being on the water."

To which Mrs. Marsh replied that it would be a real pleasure to him, adding:

"He's a wonderful boy, my Harry. He reads as much as he rows. I can never make out which he likes best. You should see his library—all Shakespeare's plays, all Sir Walter Scott's stories, and then there's Burns—But there! I couldn't begin to tell you all the books he has; and if you would ever like to borrow any of them, I know he would be right proud to lend them."

Miss Temple expressed her thanks and went out to bask on the sands, where Miss Browne awaited her.

As she sat close down to the sea's edge, the strong July sun making her back uncomfortably warm, she thought there were drawbacks even in coming to the seaside. She had just arrived at this conclusion when, looking up, she saw her friend of the previous evening.

Seen in broad daylight, he was certainly a man to impress a woman—unusually tall, splendidly built; a face clearly cut, large, eloquent eyes, abundant brown hair, and, to complete all, a long red-gold beard.

He raised his sailor's cap and wished her good-morning, and asked her if she didn't find the sun too hot. She replied that she did. After exchanging remarks on the freshness of the sea-breeze and the blueness of the sea, he turned back to the house.

Miss Temple and Miss Browne grew silent; the latter beguiling the time with a novel, the former by writing, in pencil, this letter to a friend:

"MY DEAREST BESS—The sun is very hot, and the sea very blue. Miss Browne is sitting by me on the sands, reading one of Mrs. Linton's fine novels; and trying her hardest, I know, to think how much nicer this is than London. Well, it is much nicer than London is in the season, though I confess to a weakness for that place when every one is out of town, save the one or two persons that one really cares anything about seeing."

"We have a very nice little house here, all to ourselves, including a miniature Mudge—which means that our landlady's son is a student as well as a sailor, and, according to his mother, has quite an extensive collection of books, of which I have kindly been promised the loan, should time hang heavily on my hands."

"I wonder if that brother Arthur of yours, of whom I have heard so much, has arrived yet from America. I wish you had given your family the slip for once, and taken your holiday with me—but I suppose you like undisturbed family. I shouldn't."

"I wish you were here for me to tease. Your artistic eye would delight in my handsome student-sailor. He certainly looks, and no doubt is, an angel of light compared with the men one meets in society."

"What is it, my dear, the Bible says about the salt having lost its savor? It is only fit then, is it, to be cast forth and trodden under foot. So might it be done with my life which seems to me to have lost all its savor. Books I am tired of them, and what else is there in the world but books? You will tell me I should do good, labor among the poor, busy myself in the interests of women. I'm glad to do all the good I can with my money, but as for going among the poor, personally, I should have no more idea what to say to them than the man in the moon."

"I wish I could take Miss Browne's interest in a novel. I glanced at her just now. She had a positively *rept* look. She is no more here in soul than you are. Perhaps not so much; for you, on your way to Switzerland, may be trying to picture your far-away friends, in a place you know so well."

"Fancy dining at half-past two, and having supper at nine! I believe your father said that Mrs. Marsh could cook well—that at least is a comfort. Well, I shall close now what I know you will call this very materialistic letter. Give my love to the others. For yourself you know that I am always yours, ROSE."

Then Miss Temple folded her letter, and addressed it to "Miss Barnett, Poste Restante, Geneva."

Then she gazed out to sea, and noted a sail in the distance. Her handsome sailor was trimming that boat, if she had only known. She would have thrown stones into the water, but the shore was sandy, and stones there were none. But the hours wore on somehow, and when Miss Temple had sauntered a little on the sands, had picked up a few shells, and thrown them away as worthless, had inspected some apathetic jelly-fish, had slowly made the round of the village, posted her letter and ordered some fruit, it was the dinner-hour. Dinner over, she felt lazy and sat by the window, watching the white-sailed vessels as they seemed to steam by.

In the evening, when the heat of the day was abated, she went out on the shore by herself for a long walk. She enjoyed the walk, the solitude, the sea air, the beauty of the coast; and that night she slept well.

The next morning, as the two ladies were going out, they were met in the garden by Harry Marsh.

"If you will excuse me, ladies," he began, "it seems to me that you don't know much about this coast."

"No," said Rose; "this is our first visit to Linstone."

"So I thought. Now, where you were sitting yesterday is by no means the prettiest part of our shore, but close by it is a place, right among the rocks, a little steepish to get to, but nothing you couldn't manage. We call this place the Mermaid's Bower. Well, seeing how hot you found the sun yesterday, it came to my mind to put a little tent up there that would be pleasant, perhaps, for you to sit in. Mermaid's Bower is above high-water mark, so you'd be safe all day."

Of course Miss Temple went and found that it was really a charming kind of a room that Harry Marsh had constructed for her. It was large enough to hold two low chairs, a stand for writing-materials, and a table spread with the best contents of Harry Marsh's library.

"I'm sure you pay me visits here," Rose said, trying one of the low chairs. To which Marsh replied, in his frankest manner, and flushing with delight, that he should want no second invitation.

As he had said, the way to Miss Temple's seaside bower was somewhat steep, so that Miss Browne refused to share in its delights, and Rose knowing that her friend was always happy when engaged in a book, felt no scruple in enjoying her solitude. She sat there alone, sheltered from the sun, the brisk sea-breeze blowing round her. She had found at last in Harry Marsh her ideal of manly beauty. As for him, he walked about like a man in a dream. She fascinated him, bewildered him. She seemed the kind of woman of whom he had been reading and dreaming all his life. Of course they were separated by an awful gulf. She was a lady, and he a sailor; but while she was here he might see her, might hear her, might work for her.

The very next day she received a visit from her worshiper.

"I am glad to see you," she said. "You will avail yourself of one of your own chairs?" But he preferred to stand, leaning with his back against the side of the tent, his eyes drawn resistlessly to her face, with its strong, daring look.

"I hope you won't find it too quiet here," he began, rather at a loss what to say.

"No, indeed," she answered with a laugh.

"After London, to be quiet is like the rest of getting into heaven."

"I don't care much about that," he replied. "Interest, danger, something to fight against and bring under, that's what I like."

"Are you never happy on shore, then?" she asked.

"Yes, yea; happy enough when I find things to do. If I am here in the winter, we are pretty busy with the lifeboat, for it's a bit of bad-dish coast."

Then, like Othello, he told her of far places where he had been, and dangers he had passed through.

The next evening at moon-rise he took her for a row on the sea. To be rowed strongly and swiftly over a moonlit sea, just slightly rising and falling, is a pleasure pure and keen. There is a sense of supreme exaltation, of wonderful spiritual beatitude, in drawing so near to the deep heart of the immeasurable sea.

"I wish we could row on like this for hours and hours," she said.

He replied that he was at her service for just as long as she liked.

"You are very good and kind," she answered, "but I fear we must be turning back now, or Miss Browne will be anxious."

Then, her heart being glad within her, she sang snatches of song in her clear, thrilling voice.

"They are coming in now," said Mrs. Marsh to Miss Browne, who was beginning to get uneasy. "She is singing; and how sweet singing does sound across the water, to be sure. My Harry wouldn't let her come to harm, miss."

A month after this Miss Temple wrote to her friend, Miss Barnett, thus:

"DEAR BESS—I am so glad to hear you are so charmed with Switzerland, and you will, I know, be glad to hear that I am enjoying myself much more than I thought to do, and all because of a man. Does that sound badly? I can't help it if it does. It is the truth, and you may remember, my child, the lectures I have read you concerning that most desirable virtue. Yes, it is my sailor who more and more interests me. Since I wrote to you last I have had an adventure. As I am perfectly well now, I shall not attempt to harrow your feelings, but shall only give a plain account of it. There is at one point of the shore a very steep descent to the sea. Here the waves, breaking over hidden rocks, have nearly always a stormy appearance. You descend to it by rude steps cut in the cliff's side. When the tide is high the steps are completely submerged. The correct thing is to go when the tide is as nearly full as possible—to be sure it will rise no higher, and that you can retreat in safety. Well, to this interesting spot I went

alone, one bright, windy day. You know I'm not given to fear, and that I am pretty confident in my own sureness of foot, so I enjoyed more than I can say the descent, which few women, I believe, make, and none make alone. To feel the strong sea-wind blowing hard against me, to taste its salt on my lips, to see overhead in the brilliant, blue, cloudless sky, the bright sun; to see, as I come down nearer and nearer to them, the oncoming waves of green, light-crested with great white plumes of foam, intoxicated me. I was almost mad with that joy which wind and sun working together can wake in us. The knowledge that my life just then was very much in my own hands, dependent on my own strength and skill, added a keen zest to all the other things I have mentioned. At length I reached the last step. It was rather far to the slab of rock I saw below me. I sprang down, not knowing that it was covered with a fine green, slimy seaweed, far more dangerous than ice to chance upon unexpectedly, as I did. Well, my dear, in another moment I was flat on this rock, my ankle under me, and, as it seemed to me, broken. I strove to raise myself a little, but instantly sank back again. The tide was rapidly thundering in; the wind blew the spray in my face as I lay there. I was powerless to move. I accepted the fact that my end had come, and in a few minutes those great, beautiful waves would be closing over me. It is strange how quietly I took it all. One has to die once. This way would be as well as any. I thought much more of others than of myself. I thought of you, my dear, and wondered what you were doing, what you would feel if you could know. I thought my new friend, the sailor, would be sorry. Wondered how long Miss Browne would wait dinner, when she would begin to get anxious about me, instead of cross at having her fish spoiled. I looked at the waves leaping nearer and nearer, and began to think I should like to brave it over. Suddenly came a voice calling down through the keen, bright wind, ringing over the sea: 'All safe—I'm here—no more danger!' In another moment Harry was beside me. I believe he was much whiter than I was. The first wave was just breaking at our feet.

"How, is there help?" I asked, desiring life very much indeed again at the least chance of not parting from it. "I cannot move an inch."

"I am going to carry you," was his answer.

"Up those steps? It's impossible—you must not think of it. There would only be two victims instead of one."

"Better that than the other," was his rejoinder.

"Keep up heart; we will try."

He bent down then, and, holding me in one arm, helped himself on with the other hand by grasping the rough rocks along the ascent. We got on but slowly; a fall would have been fatal. I could hear his feet moving in water. The tide was swiftly submerging the steps—once more his foot slipped—I heard him swear—for a moment we swayed from side to side, then we took another step. Once I heard him whispering desperately under his breath as if he must be heard for asking so earnestly: "God Almighty give me strength to save her! O Lord, let the power be mine!"

Then not another word until the summit was reached, and he put me finally down. As I looked up at him, he sank down near me, trembling but trying to disguise it.

"You'll forgive me, I hope," he said, and his voice was quivering, "but the last few steps shook me a bit." I began to cry, though you know I am not given to the melting mood. He breathed very hard for a few minutes, and looked as if he were going to faint, but in a short time he seemed almost himself again, and went off to find aid for me. In what seemed an incredibly brief space of time he returned, bringing with him three or four men, with a litter, in which I was to be taken back. He had brought also wine and cake, because he was sure I must feel faint, so I was got into the litter, and the procession moved on, he persisting in taking his share in carrying me, though I heard one of his mates say to him, "Best leave it to us, old man; you've no strength left to spare."

Crowds of children joined our procession when we reached the village, and I assure you, my dear, I made a sensation. I was the talk of the place for days after. All the while I was laid up with my strained foot, I cannot tell you how good Harry was to me. I suppose I had whims, as most people have when they are ill. The town of Broadhaven is three miles from Linstone, and one day he walked there and back four times to get me things I wanted. "Are you surprised that he should interest me? Here at last is a man who, I know, loves me for myself, not because I am the rich Miss Temple. Of course, he has never said so much, but I see it in his actions, in the tones of his voice. I like his handsome, honest face, his strong, gentle ways, even his roughness I like."

"Miss Browne says I am very guilty to let him see so much of me. She lost her temper yesterday, and told me I was a flirt. Now, I think you and I know that I am full of faults, headstrong and wayward, and what not besides, but I think we know equally well that I am not a flirt."

We shall stay here some time longer; I like this part of the world more and more.

"So, your brother's return to England is again put off. Well, I am sorry for you. Write to me all you do, see, and think."

"Yours, ever and lovingly, ROSE."

Soft September twilights are especially dangerous to lovers. Spring twilights, in England at least, are somewhat too chilling, while the heat of Summer depresses, as the colds of Winter withers. But a September twilight is serene it is tender, it soothes without depressing, sustains without falsely stimulating—in a word, it is Love's own time.

In such a twilight, then, sat Rose in her seaside bower, looking out to the gray, quiet sea, which she could hear softly washing in and out of the rocks. In her large, expressive eyes was a look of profound earnestness. Just then a tall figure passed and raised his cap:

"Good evening, miss."

"Good evening, Mr. Marsh. You haven't visited me for two or three days, and Mrs. Marsh says you've been ill. Are you better? Suppose you come in and sit a while now?"

"I doubt if I do best," he answered.

She replied with a laugh, yet with a touch of pride:

"Well, of course, I cannot press you."

His answer to this was to take two or three steps which in a moment placed him by her side.

"How still everything is," she said. "How noisy Paris will seem after this."

"You are going to Paris?" he inquired.

"Yes; I mean to pass the winter in Paris." She was turning round and round the ring upon her finger.

"You don't look well," she said, after a pause, raising her eyes to his face, and letting them rest there. Indeed he did look strangely wild and haggard.

"It's nothing," he answered. "I've been restless and sleepless, that's all."

"You don't know how sorry I am," she said, speaking in a low, earnest tone—the tone she always unconsciously used when moved.

"Do you really care a little?" he asked, leaning forward.

"I do care a great deal. I suppose you don't realize how good you've been to me?"

"Once I was happy enough to be able to help you, that was all."

"And I know how good you were to me when I was ill."

"Good!" he burst out. "Why, it was my delight! I was proud of being able to do anything for you than I ever was of managing my boat well in a heavy sea."

She made no answer. What answer could she have made? For a minute or two they were both silent, she looking out to the gray, quiet sea - he watching her toy with the pearl-set ring on her finger. He had the look of a man nervously waiting for a favor. At last he said, quietly:

"Would you let me take that ring in my own hands?"

She held out her hand and said:

"Take it."

His hand trembled as he drew the ring from her finger. It was warm with her life. He held it reverently, looking at it with yearning love. It is a very common thing to have a very sound truth that the more we have the more we want. Standing there with the woman he so madly, if so hopelessly, loved, a very storm of longing came upon him - just once in his life to kiss her hand. If she knew all, would she mind? As it was, she liked him beyond his wildest dreams. Would she then consider him as taking an unfair advantage of this, and should he lose thus the regard she now had for him?

"What are you thinking about?" he asked, turning his eyes from the sea.

"I was thinking," he answered, not daring to look at her, "if I might tell you something - ask you for something more."

"O," she answered, almost under her breath: "tell me anything - ask me anything you like."

"Anything?" he cried, eagerly. "It will be a comfort to tell you. I want to say that I love you. I know now what it is to love, and, seeing that I would give myself - oh, so gladly - to be torn in pieces, if that could in any way serve you or make you happier, it seemed to me that you might let me, just this once, kiss your hand."

He paused, and she held out both hands to him and drew him close to her. He dropped beside her on his knees; in another moment her arms were about his neck; he felt her warm hair against his forehead, and heard her whisper:

"Not my hand, my lips. I tell you I love you. I am yours."

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL HORSE-SHOW.

THE grand National Horse Show which opened at Madison Square Garden, in New York city, on the 22d instant, has justly attracted wide attention. In all some three hundred and fifty horses are on exhibition, including many of the finest animals in the country. The arrangements for their accommodation are of the most complete character. In order to provide a suitable place for displaying their style and action, the large elliptical floor in the centre of the building was torn up, and in its place a flooring of tan bark was substituted. Here four-in-hand teams, tandem, park teams, ponies, draught, carriage, and light, trotting, running, jumping and hunting horses are paraded and put through their paces. A small ditch in the tan bark ellipse is filled with water when the hunters and jumpers are exhibited, a hurdle being provided to complete the necessary outfit for the water jump. When not in use it is boarded over so that the horses may be driven over it. Many of the exhibitors have decorated their stalls elaborately, and the scenes during the exhibition have been at once animated and picturesque. Our illustrations give a good idea of some of the features of the great show.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

The Sir Francis Drake Monument.

There has recently been erected in Tavistock, in Devonshire, England, a bronze colossal statue to Sir Francis Drake, the famous navigator who was born in that town at some date previous to 1545. The statue was the gift of the Duke of Bedford, who is owner of large property in that neighborhood, and whose ancestor, Sir Francis Russell, was godfather to this hero of the sixteenth century. The statue is ten feet high, standing upon a granite pedestal at a height of thirteen feet, and represents Admiral Drake standing bareheaded, with a mariner's compass in his hand. There are three bronze bas-reliefs representing events in the brave old English circumnavigator's life: his playing at bowls on the Hoe, with the Spanish *Armada*, in the defeat of which he shared, in sight; his kneeling before Queen Elizabeth when she knighted him on the deck of his ship; and, finally, his burial at sea. On the front side of the plinth is the inscription, "Sir Francis Drake, one of the first who, in his voyages, put a girdle round the globe." The monument was unveiled with imposing ceremonies on the 27th of September.

The German National Monument.

The German National Monument, of which we have already given illustrations, stands on the crags of the Niederwald, near Rudesheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Bingen. The site is especially appropriate, as it was there that the Roman legions crossed the river to subjugate Germany, and there that those of Napoleon I. bent their way northwards on the same errand. It was there, in their turn, that the Germans have twice crossed, bent on victory against the first and third Napoleons. Our illustration gives an admirable idea of the location of the monument as seen from Bingerbrück.

The King of Spain in Paris.

The incidents attending the visit of the King of Spain to Paris have been so fully described that we need now only refer to the principal facts. The royal train was met on its arrival at the Northern Railway station by M. Grévy, M. Jules Ferry and most of the Ministers, and was given a cordial welcome. On driving off, however, in the carriage provided for him, he was assailed at the gates by an immense clamor of cries, blessings and hootings. "Down with the Spaniard!" "Down with Bismarck!" was shouted forth by the crowd; and this disgraceful demonstration of insult to a peaceful visitor was continued throughout the line of route to the Spanish Embassy. The King, while behaving with great dignity, could not be insensible to the outrage, and his subsequent conduct, and the indignation manifested by the entire Spanish people, were only a natural outcome of this disgraceful affair. That the difficulty has at length been satisfactorily adjusted by suitable apologies on the

part of France, without an actual suspension of peaceful relations between the two countries, is a circumstance which cannot but gratify all well-wishers of the Governments.

The German Army Manœuvres.

The autumn manœuvres of the German Army have been, as usual, full of interest to military men. Those of the Eleventh Corps at and about Homburg were especially attractive. The grand parade, with which the manœuvres were inaugurated on the 20th of September, consisted of a march past of the whole of the troops on the field, comprising thirteen infantry, six cavalry and three artillery regiments, constituting a force of 24,000 men. On the 22d the great event was the capture of Eschenbach. The chief idea of the evolutions was that an enemy advancing upon Frankfurt was confronted by the army covering that town, and after a sharp battle, was repulsed. The troops of the enemy or attacking force were distinguished by wearing a sprig of leaves - usually oak - in their helmets. They consisted of twenty-four battalions of infantry, twenty-four squadrons of cavalry, and sixteen batteries of artillery. The defending army was composed of thirty-three battalions of infantry, thirty squadrons of cavalry, with twenty-one batteries of artillery. Our illustration shows an infantry column of the "enemy" emerging from the village of Erlenbach for the purpose of repelling an assault.

Prophetic Dance of the Masopias.

The explorations of Livingstone laid open a new world, which many travelers have since visited, each adding to the stock of our information as to the negro tribes of Central Africa. Dr. Holub gives a sketch of a scene witnessed among the Masopias, on the upper waters of the Zambesi. It was called a prophetic dance, and is peculiar to this tribe. It performed to the sound of drums, accompanied by chanting and clapping of hands by a number of spectators ranged around in a circle. The dancers, to the number of two, leaped, bounded and danced till nature could endure it no longer. Then, in the moment of exhaustion, they utter words as to the next hunt, or war party, or cattle raid, and these words are carefully caught by the eager ears as prophetic. These words almost always promise success, and are rewarded with gifts of beads or muslin by the King or Governor. If the result does not tally with the prophecy, the dancers escape in all haste to some neighboring tribe.

The Mineral Products of France.

FROM the Bureau of the Minister of Public Works has been recently issued a statement of the iron and coal production of France up to the end of 1881, which shows both in that and the previous year a fair amount of increase, says the *London Times*. The total yield of iron ore for 1881 was 3,689,000 tons, an increase of 5 per cent. over that of 1880, which was less by 158,000 tons. The production of Algeria was 657,000 tons for 1881, an increase of 42,000 tons. Iron ore is worked in France in 33 departments, half of the whole amount (1,746,000 tons) being furnished by the department of Meurthe de Moselle. Next comes Ardeche, with 197,000 tons; Haute Marne, 169,000; Saône et Loire, 162,000; Pyrénées Orientales, 133,000. Besides the increase in production, there has been a similar increase of importation from Algeria, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium, the total amount being 1,287,000 tons, 119,000 more than in the previous year. The consumption of iron ore during 1881 in the various smelting-works was 4,231,000 tons, of which 6 per cent. came from Algeria, and 24 per cent. from foreign sources. The production of coal, anthracite and lignite, for the year, was 19,766,000 tons, an increase of 5-2,000 over that of the previous year. The departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais figure for 8,392,000, followed at a respectful distance by the Loire, coal basin with 3,516,000, Gard with 1,933,000, Burgundy and Nevers with 1,552,000, Tarn and Aveyron 1,080,000, Bourbonnais 951,000. All these minor coal-fields have fallen off in their production, and the increase for the year is solely due to Nord and Pas-de-Calais. The import of fuel into France in 1881 was 10,221,000 tons, of which 5,396,000 came from Belgium, 3,560,000 from England, and 1,225,000 from Germany. Coal importation has been steadily increasing for several years in France, that of 1871 being only 7,709,000. The exports of coal are very small and are as steadily decreasing, having been 603,000 tons in 1880, and 601,000 in 1881. The great fuel industry is also on the decrease, for in 1872 the working of peat bogs amounted to 325,000 tons, and in 1881 to but 233,000. The peat is, however, still largely used, there being upwards of 1,073 recognized peat-beds in the State, on which are 8,400 separate workings, employing 26,000 hands.

Bad Luck in a Royal Family.

A WHOLE series of unlucky accidents have lately befallen the Austrian Imperial family. Just as the Empress Elizabeth was passing on horseback over a small bridge which spans a torrent in the Styrian Alps, near Mursteg, a plank gave way under her horse's hoof. The animal stumbled and threw his rider over his head. On the very same day, at the same hour, Archduke William, brother of Archduke Albert, while superintending the cavalry exercises at the camp of Bruck, was taken ill, and fell in a dead faint off his horse, and at the same moment the Archduchess Clotilda, wife of Archduke Joseph, who had been to visit a girls' school near Buda Pesth, having just stepped out of the house, accompanied by the young girls, heard a frightful noise behind her. She turned, and found that the roof of the schoolroom had just fallen in! What interpretation will superstitious people place upon these coincidences? Mine would be that the Archduchess Clotilda is luckier than her relations.

Great Britain Labor Statistics.

THE report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, just issued, shows that during the year ending March 31st last, the revenue from excise duties upon spirits decreased £62,296, and upon beer £130,451. The quantity of spirits charged with duty during the year was, in England, less than in the previous year by 280,617 gallons; but as there was an increase in Scotland of 108,944 gallons, and in Ireland of 261,834 gallons, the report shows a net increase for the United Kingdom of 91,161 gallons, charged with duty. The quantity of spirits consumed as a beverage decreased in England by 294,270 gallons; and in Scotland by 46,254 gallons; but in Ireland there was an increase of 245,667 gallons; and thus the net increase for the United Kingdom was 94,857 gallons. The percentage of decrease in England was 1.7, in Scotland it was .70, and in the increase in Ireland was 4.79. The quantity consumed per head of the population was: England, 642; Scotland, 1,739; Ireland, 1,099; and the whole of the United Kingdom, 811. With reference to the decrease in the consumption in England and Scotland the commissioners say it appears comparatively small; "but it becomes more significant of altered habits when considered in connection with the natural increase which must have taken place in the population. There cannot be any doubt that in some localities the spread of temperance principles has already caused a marked diminution in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, and the tendency is still increasing. On the other hand, it is remarkable to find in Ireland, in spite of an estimated decrease of population, an increased consumption of 245,667 gallons."

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Copper loses strength rapidly with heat; from zero to 212° it loses about 5 per cent., while at 550° it loses 25 per cent.

The Paris Society of Agriculture and Insectology, whose exhibition of preserved insect specimens has just closed, proposes establishing a menagerie of living insects, and the City of Paris has contributed 32,000 francs for a building to contain such a collection.

Articles Made of Rubber often deteriorate rapidly. Mr. Herbert McLeod has determined experimentally that the change is due to the combined influence of light and oxygen, but that neither of these agents can produce any alteration without the aid of the other.

A Concentrated Solution of bichromate of potash and glue makes, it is said, a cement for repairing articles of broken glass which will resist boiling water. The cement is first carefully applied to the surface, and after the fractured parts are brought together the whole is exposed to the action of the sun.

A Firm in Paris has patented an invention for the instantaneous formation of steam, so that it can be used at once in the cylinder of an engine. A pump sends the required quantity of water between two plate surfaces, which are heated, and between which there is only capillary space. The liquid, spreading into a thin layer, evaporates instantly without going into the so-called spheroidal state, and the steam acts in the cylinder as from-formed steam. The speed of the pump is regulated by the engine.

At the Königsberg Electrical Exhibition, Herr Huber has been making a very satisfactory display of the principal features of his invention for illuminating the course of a vessel at sea. Two masts were erected and fitted with the apparatus necessary for the working of his lamps. A fundamental principle of his system is that no portion of the ship must be lighted with the electric lamp, which are solely used for the waterway or the adjacent coast. These lamps can be turned in any given direction. The working of the apparatus is not automatic, but by hand. The construction is very simple.

Professor Proctor reasons that the moon has grown old 8 times as fast as the earth, a comparison of the masses and radiating surfaces of the two bodies making it evident that the earth's internal heat was originally sufficient to last 8 times as long as the moon's supply. On the very moderate assumption, therefore, that only twelve millions of years have passed since the earth and the moon were at the same stage of planetary life, this astronomer shows us that sixty millions of years must elapse before the earth will have reached the stage through which the moon is now passing.

A New Reaction characteristic of the salts of gold was shown by M. Ad. Carnot to the Paris Academy of Sciences the other day. Into a phial a few drops of a dilute solution of chloride of gold are put; some drops of arsenic acid are added, with two or three drops of chloride of iron and of hydrochloric acid, with about a decalitre of water. If into this a fragment of zinc is introduced, a purple color is formed around it, which eventually spreads, as a fine rose color, throughout the fluid. M. Carnot says if one millionth part of gold is present the tint is very visible, but it may be distinguished with a proportion of gold one-half less.

M. P. Delahaye has instituted a comparison of the relative merits of compressed air and electricity as a motive force for machines in mines. For long distances he says the latter has the advantage, and the plant required and the expense of maintenance are less than in the cases of compressed air. In the coal mines of Zwickauer and Oppel, in Saxony, electricity has for some time been employed to work a ventilating fan and draw trains of coal. The fan is distant from the machine which generates the electricity about 2,500 feet, and there is an available force of forty-nine per cent. To work the electric locomotive thirty-seven per cent. is found to be utilized, although the generator of the electricity, in this instance, is 2,000 feet away.

Professor Edmond Perrier has identified a new crocod, the *Bistacrus*, among the animals brought up by the *Travallier* from the deep seas off the coast of Morocco. It raises the number of known living species of these most ancient animals of the sea to thirteen. The *Bistacrus* is marked by a stem of large size supporting a calyx, which is composed of five pieces, to which are fixed articulate and very mobile arms. The stem is also composed of a succession of circular articulations, placed one upon another. The radical system of this animal is very interesting. Instead of being concentrated into a single stem, it branches out into a kind of tuft, and the animal seems to have the faculty of putting out a sort of runners like those of the strawberry.

A Perfect Substitute for gutta-serena, which claims to be far cheaper than that useful material, has been patented by a German chemist. The process of manufacture may be briefly described as follows: Powdered gum copal and sulphur are mixed with about double their bulk of oil of turpentine or petroleum, and are well heated and thoroughly stirred. After being allowed to cool to a certain temperature, the mass is added to it case in weak ammonia. Once more it is heated to its former temperature, and is then boiled in a solution of nut-gall or catechu. After some hours' boiling, the product is cooled, washed in cold water, kneaded in hot water, rolled out, and finally dried. It is, as stated, the manufactured article cannot be detected from real gutta-serena, and will answer the same purposes. It will have wide application, if only for the insulation of electric wires and cables, and for the making of golf-balls.

A New Substance has been prepared for the purpose of superheating celluloid. The new material possesses all the hardness and brilliancy of the celluloid, and has the advantage of being fireproof. A solution is prepared of 200 parts of essence in 50 parts of ammonia and 400 of water, to which are added: Quinine, 240 parts; acetate of alumina, 150 parts; alum, 50 parts; sulphate of lime, 1,200 parts; oil, 100 parts - the oil to be mixed in last. When the mixture has been well kneaded together and made into a smooth paste, it is passed through rollers to form plates of the desired thickness. These are dried and pressed into metallic molds previously heated, or they may be reduced to a very fine powder, when it is introduced into the heated molds and submitted to a strong pressure. The objects are afterwards dipped into the following bath: Water, 100 parts; white glue, 6 parts; phosphoric acid, 10 parts. They are then dried, varnished, and polished with shellac.

Signor Toselli has invented an apparatus for exploring the depths of the ocean without danger or inconvenience. It is about twenty-five feet in height and constructed of steel plates, with gun metal castings. It is calculated to resist a pressure of 180 pounds to the square inch, so as to be able to attain a depth of sixty fathoms. The internal space is divided into three compartments - at the bottom, a chamber capable of being enlarged or contracted by a flexible diaphragm so as to increase or diminish the volume of water displaced, and thus permit of rising or sinking; a room capable of holding eight explorers, occupy the central portion of the spheroid, and provided with lenses so as to permit of looking out; and the upper space reserved for those entrusted with manœuvring the vessel. A powerful electric lamp is to shed its rays all around the apparatus for a considerable area, and telegraphic and telephonic wires will place those in the vessel in communication with the steamer from which it is intended to be suspended.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—THE anti-Butter Greenbackers of Massachusetts have nominated an independent State ticket, headed by John F. Arnold for Governor.

—It is announced that the Mexican Government has negotiated a loan for \$10,000,000 with American and German capital. The loan is to be taken at 85 cents on the dollar, bearing 9 per cent. interest.

—TEXAS has decided to abandon the system of letting the labor of its convicts for outside work on railroads and farms, and is about to employ 1,000 convicts in the reduction of iron ore at the Rusk Penitentiary.

—It is stated that Prince Bismarck is preparing a Bill, which he will present to the Reichstag at an early day, to regulate and restrict emigration from Germany. The Bill aims to prevent the departure of young men liable to military service.

—THE awards to the United States in the London Fisheries Exhibition number 147, of which 45 are gold, 45 silver, and 28 bronze medals. There are also 10 diplomas and 10 money prizes. The United States Fish Commission gets 18 gold and 4 silver medals, besides 2 diplomas.

—WITHIN the last year the women of the United States have given the sum of \$69,000 for the spread of the Gospel to heathen lands. On the amount the Presbyterian gave nearly \$200,000; the Baptists, \$156,000; the Congregationalists, \$130,000; the Northern Methodists, \$108,000; and the women of the Methodist Church, South, \$25,110.

—THE Spanish socialists, in congress at Valencia, have discussed various methods of improving the condition of rural laborers. Among the projects proposed by the congress is the establishment of co-operative farming. The idea meets with popular approval, but the Government threatens to prohibit any movement in that direction.

—THE Mormon settlement of Stringtown, in Idaho, extending from Clifton to Oxford, is five miles long. The homesteaders' residences are within three hundred feet of each other, and the farms are mere strips of land about two hundred and fifty feet in width. The land was taken up in this manner to give every settler a frontage on the public road.

—GENERAL SHERMAN begs to be excused from a reception tendered him by the Union League of Philadelphia on his retirement from the command of the army. He says "it would be like attending one's own funeral for him to accept any general compliment other than the welcome which he knows awaits him by his neighbors and personal friends in St. Louis."

—LARGE contracts are being carried out in English shipyards, and the greatest activity is being shown in their execution. The ships in course of construction are all of the war class, and of great fighting power. The work is being pushed because it is said in Government circles that early additions to the navy are of vital necessity in view of the French and Russian activity.

—THE work of collecting the statistics, showing the damage wrought by the Mississippi overflow of 1882, is proceeding rapidly. The losses of some Louisiana parishes are as follows: St. Mary, \$4,363,886; Tensas, \$1,760,655; Ouachita, \$64,130; East Carroll, \$506,655; West Baton Rouge, \$211,241 - making a total of about \$6,906,912 in five of the twenty-eight parishes of the State.

—It is announced that the French Ministry of Marine have adjusted the Shaw difficulty. It is understood that Mr. Shaw will receive an indemnity of 60,000 francs for the losses sustained by him at the hands of the French in Madagascar, and that M. Challemeil-Lacour, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will address to the British Foreign Office a diplomatic letter regretting the occurrence.

—MATTERS in Peru continue to improve, and it is believed that before the present month expires the Iglesias troops will occupy Lima. The whole of the north is now governed by his officers, and in Lima and Callao opinion is almost unanimous in his favor. Montero, however, refuses to resign or to assist in the pacification of the country, and the Chileans have determined to surround him and compel his surrender.

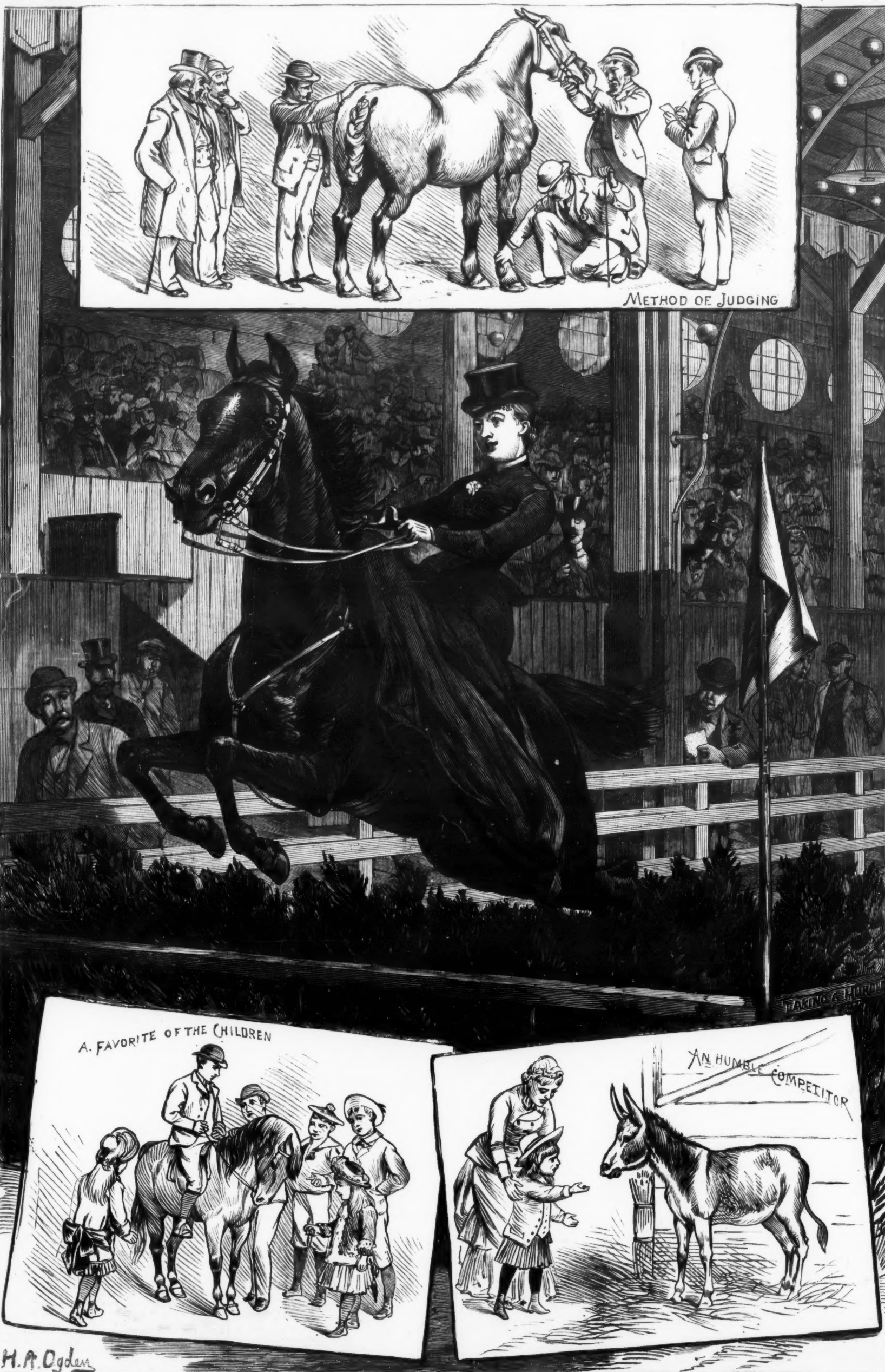
—THE sand-lot constitution of California dispenses with Grand Jury indictments, making trial upon information on by the District attorney sufficient in criminal prosecutions. The prisoners in the Penitentiary convicted by this process have raised \$5,000 in order to have the provision tested in the Supreme Court of the United States, a case it is counter to the Federal Constitution. Pending the decision, it is feared that all the convicts may have to be discharged.

—THIRTY Mormon missionaries left Salt Lake City one day last week in a Pullman palace-car bound for the East. Apostle Cannon at the last conference announced that elders going on missions invariably traveled without purse or scrip. This palace-car luxury is regarded by him and others as a new departure. A report is current to the effect that John Taylor, on account of his advanced age and feeble condition, intends to resign the presidency of the Mormon Church. If the report is true, George Q. Cannon will be his successor. The change will strengthen the Church.

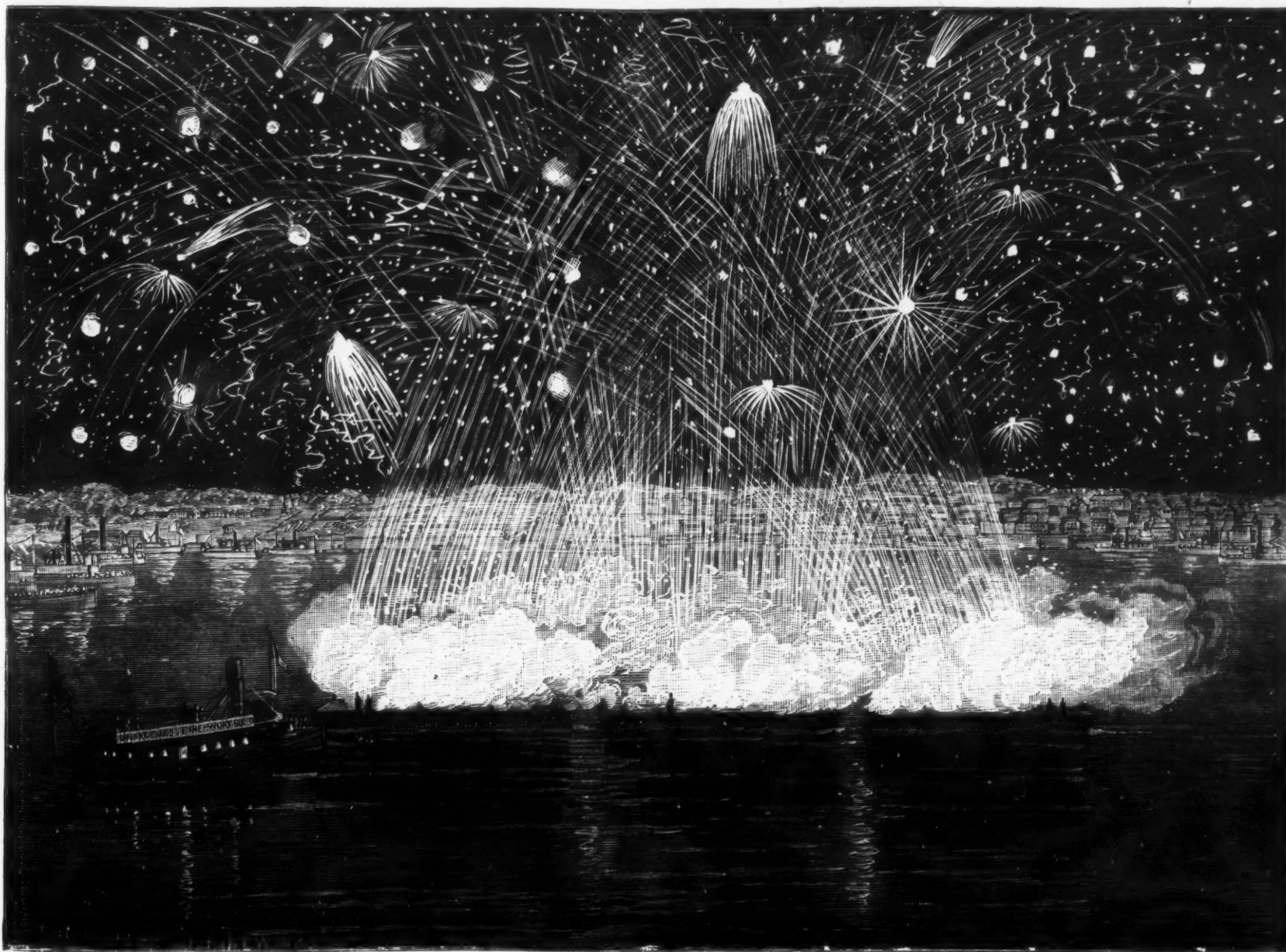
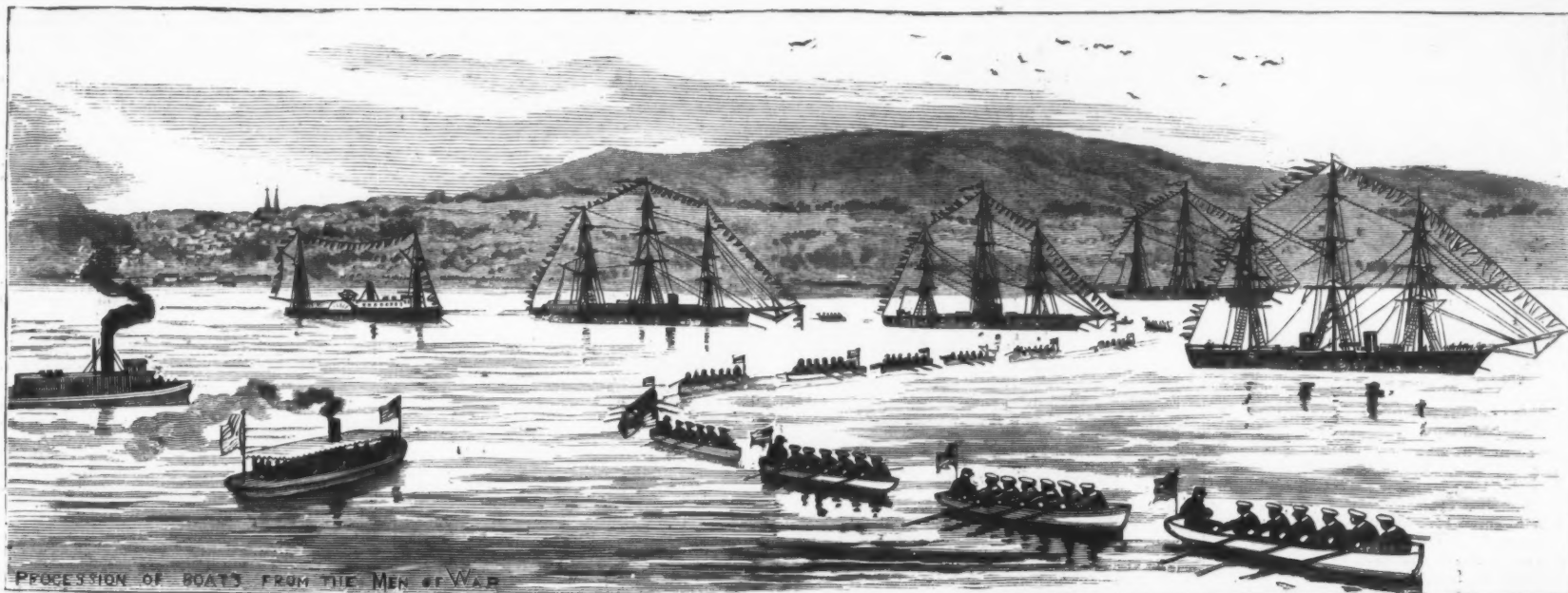
—A SAD state of heathenism seems to exist in the lumber region of Eastern Texas. The people live in rude huts in the greatest filth and squalor, are ignorant and brutish in all respects, and have for their only recreation weekly "dances," at which the scraping of old fiddles and the dances themselves are only accompanied to wild excesses and shameless debauchery. In one sect on the millowners recently started a school for their own children and offered its advantages free to all those living in the woods, but the offer was universally refused; sending children to school "would spoil them."

—BOWDOIN COLLEGE has followed the example of Amherst in establishing a tribunal of the students to which all questions of discipline are to be referred. The student jury, which is composed of one representative from each class, one from each inter-collegiate society, and one from students belonging to no society, is to render in every case brought before it a verdict of fact, which must be unanimous, and a verdict of opinion, which must be that of a majority, assigning the offense committed to one of four grades. The president of the college is to impose the penalty, but he cannot impose a penalty heavier than that assigned to the grade determined in each case by the jury.

—THE *Independent*, a paper published at Deerpark, N. J., recently offered a premium for making the best loaf of wheat bread weighing not less than two pounds. The premium was won by Miss Anna Cummins, an accomplished young lady of Newton, whose recipe is given in the *Independent* as follows: For four loaves, take one quart of sweet milk and one of water. Let boil and stand until nearly cool; add one large tablespoonful of salt, one-half cup of sugar, and enough flour to make a buttery raise over night; raise and knead twice. Bake one hour. For yeast: Boil three potatoes; add three-fourths of a cup of flour; mix with a fork until smooth; add enough boiling water to make a thin batter. Let stand until cool, and add one Natural Yeast Cake dissolved in a little water.



NEW YORK CITY.—THE NATIONAL HORSE-SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, OCTOBER 22D-26TH.
FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 151.



NEW YORK.—THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT NEWBURGH, OCTOBER 18TH, OF THE DECLARATION OF PEACE AT THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 154.

HAND AND RING.

(C. V. RICH.)

BY ANNA KATHARINE GREEN,

AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE," "THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES," "THE DEFENSE OF THE BRIDE," ETC., ETC.

BOOK III.

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

CHAPTER XLVI.—MR. GRUCE SAYS GOOD-BY.

"There still are many rainbows in your sky."

—BYRON.

"HELEN?" — "Yes, Imogene." — "What noise is that? The people seem to be shouting down the street. What does it mean?"

Helen Richmond — whom we better know as Helen Darling — looked at the worn, fever-flashed countenance of her friend, and for a moment was silent; then she whispered:

"I have not dared to tell you before, because you seemed so ill, but I can tell you now, because joyful news never hurts. The people shout because the long and tedious trial of an innocent man has come to an end. Craik Mansell was acquitted from the charge of murder this morning."

"Acquitted? Oh, Helen?"

"Yes, dear. Since you have been ill some very strange and solemn revelations have come to light. Mr. Orcutt —"

"Ah!" cried Imogene, rising up in the great armchair in which she was half-sitting and half-reclining. "I know what you are going to say. I was with Mr. Orcutt when he died. I heard him myself declare that fate had spoken in his death. I believe Mr. Orcutt to have been the murderer of Mrs. Clemmens, Helen."

"There can be no doubt about that," was the reply.

"It has been proved, then?"

"Yes."

Moved to the depths of her being, Imogene covered her face with her hands. Presently she murmured:

"I do not understand it. Why should such a great man as he desire the death of a woman like her. He said it was all for my sake. What did he mean, Helen?"

"Don't you know?" questioned the other, anxiously.

"How should I? It is the mystery of mysteries to me."

"Ah, then you did not suspect that she was his wife?"

"His wife?" The words came in horror. "Yes," repeated the little bride with decision. "She was his lawfully wedded wife. They were married as long ago as when we were little children."

"Married! And he dared to approach me with words of love! Dared to offer himself to me as a husband while his hands were still wet with the blood of his wife! Oh, the horror of it! The amazing wickedness and presumption of it!"

"He is dead," whispered the gentle little lady at her side.

With a sigh of suppressed feeling, Imogene sank back.

"I must not think of him," she cried. "I must think only of Craik. He has been acquitted, you say — acquitted?"

"Yes, and the whole town is rejoicing."

A smile, exquisite as it was rare, swept like a sunbeam over Imogene's lips.

"And I rejoice with the rest," she cried. Then, as if she felt speech to be a mockery at such a time, she remained for a long time silent, gazing with an ever-deepening expression into the space before her, till Helen did not know whether the awe she felt creeping over her sprang from admiration of the almost sublime beauty which had suddenly been awakened in her companion, or from a recognition of the depth of that companion's emotions. "At last Imogene spoke."

"How came Mr. Mansell to be acquitted? Mr. Gryce did not tell me to look for any such reinstatement as that. The most he bade me expect was that Mr. Ferris would decline to prosecute Mr. Mansell any further, in which event he would be discharged."

"I know," said Helen; "but Mr. Mansell was not satisfied with that. He demanded a verdict from the jury. So Mr. Ferris, with great generosity, asked the Judge to recommend the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, and, when the Judge hesitated to do this, the foreman of the jury himself rose and intimated that he thought the jury were ready with their verdict. The Judge took advantage of this, and the result was a triumphant acquittal."

"Oh, Helen, Helen!"

"That was just an hour ago," cried the little lady, brightly; "but the people are not through shouting yet. There has been a great excitement in town these last few days."

"And I knew nothing of it!" cried Imogene. Suddenly she looked at Helen. "How did you hear about what had taken place in the courtroom to-day?" she asked.

"Mr. Byrd told me."

"Ah, Mr. Byrd!"

"He came to leave a good by for you. He goes home this afternoon."

"I should like to have seen Mr. Byrd," said Imogene.

"Would you?" queried the little lady, quietly shaking her head. "I don't know, I think it is just as well you did not," said she.

But she made no such demur when, a little while later, Mr. Gryce was announced. The fatherly old gentleman had evidently been in that house before, and Mrs. Richmond was not the woman to withstand a man like him.

He came immediately into the room where Imogene was sitting. Evidently he thought as Helen did, that good news never kills.

"Well," cried he, taking her trembling hand in his, with his most genial smile, "what did I tell you? Didn't I say that if you would

only trust me, all would come right? And it has, don't you see? — right as a trivet!"

"Yes," she exclaimed; "and I never can find words with which to express my gratitude. You have saved two lives, Mr. Gryce; his — and mine."

"Look! pooh!" cried the detective, good-humoredly; "you mustn't think too much of anything I have done. It was the falling limb which did the business. If Mr. Orcutt's conscience had not been awakened by the stroke of death, I don't know where we should have been to-day. Affairs were beginning to look pretty dark for Mansell."

Imogene shuddered.

"But I haven't come here to call up unpleasant memories," he cried. "I have come to wish you joy and a happy convalescence." And, leaning towards her, he said, with a complete change of tone, "You know, I suppose, why Mr. Mansell presumed to think you guilty of this crime?"

"No," she murmured, wearily, "unless it was because the ring he supposed me to have retained was found on the scene of murder."

"Bah!" cried Mr. Gryce; "he had a much better reason than that."

And, with the air of one who wishes to clear up all misunderstandings, he told her the words which her lover had overheard Mrs. Clemmens say when he came up to her dining-room door.

The effect on Imogene was great. Hoping to hide it, she turned away her face, showing in this struggle with herself something of the strength of her old days. Mr. Gryce watched her with interest.

"It is very strange," was her first remark.

"I had such reasons for thinking him guilty; he such good cause for thinking me so. What wonder we doubted each other. And yet I can never forgive myself for doubting him; I can sooner forgive him for doubting me. If you see him —"

"If I see him?" interrupted the detective, with a smile.

"Yes," said she, "if you see him, tell him that Imogene Dare thanks him for his noble conduct towards one he believed to be stained by so despicable a crime, and assure him that I think he was much more justified in his suspicions than I was in mine, for there were weaknesses in my character which he had had ample opportunity of seeing, while all that I knew of him was of the manliest and most honorable nature."

"Miss Dare," asked the detective, "couldn't you tell him this much better yourself?"

"I shall not have the opportunity," she said.

"And why?" he inquired.

"Mr. Mansell and I have met for the last time. A woman who has stained herself by such declarations as I have made use of in court, the last time I was called to the stand, has created a barrier between herself and all earthly friendship. Even he for whom I perjured myself so basely cannot pass the gulf I dug between us that day."

"But that is hard," said Mr. Gryce.

"My life is hard," she answered.

The wise old man who had seen so much of life and its hardships smiled, but did not attempt to reply. He turned instead to another subject.

"Well," said he, "the great case is over. Sibley, satisfied with having made its mark in the world, will now rest in peace. I quit the place with some reluctance myself."

"Tis a mighty pretty spot to do business in."

"You are going?" she asked.

"Immediately," was the reply. "We detectives don't have much time to rest." Then as he saw how deep was the shadow which lay upon her brow, he added, confidentially: "Miss Dare, we all have occasions for great regret. Look at me now. Honest as I hold myself to be, I cannot blind myself to the fact that I am the possible instigator of this crime. If I had not shown Mr. Orcutt how a man like himself might perpetrate a murder without rousing suspicion, he might never have summoned up courage to attempt it. For a detective with a conscience, that is a hard thought to bear."

"But you were ignorant of what you were doing," protested Imogene. "You had no idea there was any one present who was meditating crime."

"True; but a detective shouldn't be ignorant. He ought to know men; he has opportunity enough to learn them. But I won't be caught again. Never in any company, not if it is composed of the highest dignitaries in the land, will I ever tell again how a crime of any kind can be perpetrated without risk. One always runs the chance of encountering an Orcutt."

Imogene turned pale. "Do not speak of him," she cried. "I want to forget that such a man ever lived."

Mr. Gryce smiled again.

"It is the best thing for you to do," said he.

"Begin a new life, my child; begin a new life."

And with this fatherly advice, he said good-by, and she saw his wise, kind face no more.

The hour that followed his departure was a dreary one for Imogene. Her joy at knowing Craik Mansell was re-acted could not blind her to the realization of her own ruined life. Indeed, she seemed to feel it now as she never had before; and as the slow minutes passed and she saw in fancy the strong figure of Mansell surrounded by congratulating admirers and friends, the full loneliness of her own position swept over her and she knew not whether to be thankful or not to the fever for having spared her blighted and dishonored life.

Mrs. Richmond, seeing her so absorbed, made no attempt at consolation. She only listened, and when a step was heard, arose and went out, leaving the door open behind her. And Imogene mused on, sinking deeper and deeper into melancholy, till the tears which for so long a time had been dried at their source welled up to her eyes and fell slowly down her cheeks. Their touch seemed to rouse her. Starting erect, she looked quickly around as if to see if anybody was observing

her. But the room seems quite empty, and she is about to sink back again with a sigh, when her eyes fall on the doorway, and she becomes suddenly transfixed. A strong form is standing there — a manly, eager form, in whose beaming eyes and tender smile shines a love and a purpose which open out before her quite a different future from that which her fancy has been so ruthlessly picturing.

THE END

BULL RUN BATTLEFIELD REVISITED.

BULL RUN battlefield proper may be said to extend from Centreville on the east to Manassas on the west, and from Sudley Spring on the north to Blackburn's Ford on the south, Bull Run itself being a small fordable stream rippling through the field in a southeasterly direction, to leap into the embraces of the Potomac. On this now historic ground were gathered together a few days ago men who had been high in command when the blue and the gray met in deadly combat and looked into the whites of each other's eyes across the grim line of cold steel bayonets. These veterans met, not amid the thunders of cannon, the rattle of musketry, and the lurid horrors of grim-visaged war, but in the midst of green fields, in hamlets where peace and prosperity reigned triumphant; and if they did fight their battles over again, it was that the historian of the future might pay just and honest tribute to the heroes who fought and died for the old flag; for the heroes who fought and died for the new.

The visit of these veterans — some two hundred in all — who had taken part in the Bull Run fights, was made on the 15th instant. Among the number were General W. S. Rosecrans, General Lucien Fairchild, General William Birney, General R. B. Ayres, General Henry J. Hunt, General Broughton, Colonel W. W. Dudley, General A. M. Wood, General Joe Dickinson, Colonel W. H. Boyd, Colonel W. E. Rodgers, Major C. E. Tichenor, Major George C. Boudens, Major William H. Funkett, Major H. L. Crawford, Major E. P. Halsted, Major J. H. Steine, Captain Daniel Barrett, Captain R. M. Groundie, Colonel C. C. Matson, Captain S. M. Barrows, Captain C. P. Hoxie, Captain H. W. Wheeler, Captain J. N. Burnett, Lieutenant W. E. Fuller, District Commissioner Edmonds, and Colonel Emil Frey, Minister from Switzerland. At Alexandria the excursion was joined by General James S. Longstreet and several ex-Confederates of lesser rank.

The reception committee consisted of Colonels E. Berkeley and Robert Tansell, Captain Robert H. Tylor, Crawford Cushing, John L. Leechman, Isaac P. Baldwin, Major W. W. Thornton, A. H. Compton, Major George C. Boudens, and other citizens. The first move was around the base of Sugar Loaf Hill. On the top of the hill stood a house, and a little way down the incline was something that looked like a stone wall around the mouth of a well. From this tiny fortification there fluttered a miniature Confederate flag, not much larger than a sheet of foolscap. The excursionists gazed with surprise at the spectacle until they reached a point on the flank, when they perceived that a dried up little old woman had reared the flag and was guarding it with a defiant air. The procession turned next into Warrenton Pike. On reaching the crest of a hill, from which a good view could be had, there was another halt.

"Right off there," shouted General Rosecrans, pointing towards some fields and woodland a little way to the north and east, "is where the battle of Gainesville was fought on the 28th of August, 1862. That fight was the beginning of the second battle of Bull Run, which continued for three days. Stonewall Jackson came through Thoroughfare Gap, which you can see plainly over yonder, and, sweeping around towards Manassas, destroyed the Union train and supplies. He moved his army with great rapidity, and kept the Federals engaged until the arrival of Longstreet."

General Fairchild gave a concise history of the beginning of the three days' fighting, calling on his comrades occasionally for light when in doubt upon a point.

"Colonel Dudley will bear me out in this," he declared when describing a movement of the Federals on the 28th. "He says he remembers the place distinctly by that chicken coop."

The crowd laughed, and ex-Major Wood, of Brooklyn, shouted to Colonel Dudley: "Say, colonel, did you find any chickens in that coop?"

"No. A New York regiment was there ahead of me."

From this point the party marched across the fields and through the woods to the scene of the Groveton fight, August 29th. Here along the old railroad cut was shown the line on which Fremont, Grover and Kearney successively threw themselves against Jackson's centre and right centre. Here Fremont made his first attack, and, as he came out, met Grover going in. Said Fremont:

"General Grover, you cannot break that line without support," to which Grover quickly replied: "I'll take your advice to-morrow."

He went in with his little brigade of five regiments — the First, Eleventh and Sixteenth Massachusetts, the Second New Hampshire and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania — much decimated on the Peninsula, and in about twenty minutes was driven back with a loss of over 500 men. Immediately after Kearney made a similar charge a little further to the right, and met with a similar repulse, the Union line by that time being under an enfilading fire from Longstreet's artillery. This was one of the severest actions of the series.

On this field, on a square mound, with a fine cedar at each corner, is a small monument, now much dilapidated. It was erected by General Gamble, in charge of the troops at Centreville, in June, 1863, and bears the following inscription:

IN

MEMORY

OF THE

PATRIOTS

WHO FELL AT

GROVETON,

August 28th, 29th and 30th, 1862.

Major Thornton, who was on Stonewall Jackson's staff, gave a vivid account of the fighting from the Confederate standpoint.

The party followed Jackson's line of battle from this point for a mile and a half, in the direction of Sudley's Ford, to the northward, the line being plainly marked by the grade of an abandoned railway.

After luncheon, the procession wound along the Sudley Road towards Manassas, seven or eight miles distant. The march was past the "Stone" house and the "Henry" mansion, which are situated near the intersection of Young's Branch and the Warrenton Pike, where the most desperate fighting of the first and second Bull Run battles took place. The Stone house is on the bank of the stream, and the ground rises abruptly to the north and south. The Henry mansion is on the brow of the south declivity. Two great armies met on this hill and the level space on top in July, 1861, and again thirteen months later, to clutch and rend in a death struggle, hand to hand, face to face. The red, clayey soil drank up the blood of thousands of heroes. The house on the hill was knocked to pieces with shell and grape and canister, and a modest gravestone in the yard marks the resting-place of the grandmother of the present owner, who was killed by a shell, which struck her in her bed, where she lay, too helpless to be moved. In another part of the yard is a shattered, half-ruined

red sandstone monument that has been erected to indicate the place where the men fell thickest on the first Bull Run field.

On the once tented field were numerous *al fresco* refreshment stands, presided over by colored folk, who one and all were cheerfully ready to narrate their experiences "fo' de wah, honey!" The visitors were transported a part of the way to and over the field in wagons of the "real old Virginia" pattern. It was in every way a memorable day — a day as deeply to be impressed on the memory as when blue and gray clasped steel instead of hands. Our artist is greatly indebted to Major Steine, the historian of the First Army Corps, for courteous attentions while sketching the scenes and events of the occasion.

THE ANGLERS' TOURNAMENT AT CENTRAL PARK.

HARLEM MERE, a pretty little lake at the northern end of Central Park, was the scene of the Second Annual Anglers' Tournament of the National Rod and Reel Association, which was held in New York city October 16th and 17th. From all parts of the country had come representative followers of the gentle craft, armed with leather rod-cases, and bearing in their hat-bands sundry favorite casts of flies. Some of them were veteran sportsmen and local Rip Van Winkles who had hunted all day and fished all night for weeks together. The rods were weighed. The average weight being about nine ounces, while the lightest was eight and a half ounces and the interesting contest began. A line marked with numbered buoys, and stretching from the contestants' platform across the lake, enabled the judges to estimate accurately the length of each cast; while a wooden disk, five inches in diameter, anchored at the upper end of the Mere, served as a target in the trials for delicacy and accuracy of cast. Some of the entries showed great dexterity, the best casts being from eighty-five to ninety feet. Altogether the tournament was a brilliant one, the weather being clear and exhilarating, and the attendance large, including a goodly number of ladies. On the evening of the 16th the Association held a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the fish stories told would make a new volume of "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

THE YUKON RIVER.

WE give another illustration of the recently explored Yukon River region in Alaska, showing a trading-post at Nuklakayet, with the traders of the Alaska Commercial Company about to set out on a trip. As stated in our last issue, sled trips of a thousand miles are frequently made by these traders, and are sometimes attended by serious hardships. The buildings of the trading-posts are constructed with special reference to the severities of the winter season, and are much more comfortable than would be supposed for one unfamiliar with their interior arrangement.

NEWBURGH'S CENTENNIAL FETE.

AT early dawn on the morning of the 18th the boom of a gun aroused the echoes of old Storm King, monarch of the Highlands, and the last and greatest of the Hudson River centennial celebrations had begun. The light of a fairer Autumn day never rested on those memorial hills, and the scene which lay at their feet was one of unparalleled splendor. Several naval vessels, with bunting flapping gayly, were already anchored in Newburgh Bay, while the *Tallapoosa* was just steaming through the gate of the Highlands. On the railroads on either side of the river trains crowded to the platform came in in quick succession, and excursion steamers and yachts dotted the blue waters in every direction. In the town all business, save that connected with the celebration, was suspended. The streets, and the spacious lawns around the old Headquarters, were alive with a throng which by the afternoon had increased to one hundred thousand persons. The landing of the sailors and marines from the naval vessels, and of the visiting regiments and fire companies from steamboats, was a brilliant scene, enacted in full view of the seemingly innumerable crowds occupying coigns of vantage on the hillside. Governor Cleveland, with his staff, and the Seventh Regiment veterans, came by a special train over the West Shore Railroad. Generals Shaler, Carr and Fitzgerald, accompanied by their staffs, were present, and amongst the long list of militia, regular army soldiers, Grand Army of the Republic posts, societies, etc., some of the more conspicuous were the Seventh Regiment of New York, the Twenty-third and Thirtieth of Brooklyn, a squad of survivors of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, bearing shot-riddled flags and other relics, and the famous Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., who wore a Continental uniform, drilled by Baron Steuben's tactics, and reproduced as nearly as possible the soldiers of the army disbanded by Washington one hundred years ago.

The procession, which included 10,000 men, and occupied an hour and a quarter in passing the reviewing stand in Grand Street, seemed to fill the entire town with its glittering pageantry as it wound through the pretty streets overarched by the gorgeous foliage of the shade trees. There were fifty bands of music, each with its imposing drum-major, an object of delight and awe to the rustic sightseers from the Shawangunk Mountains and Hackensack Valley.

The quaint old Hasbrouck House, now and for ever famous as Washington's Headquarters, was all day long crowded with visitors, and by three o'clock P. M., a concourse of 15,000 people had crowded upon the lawn to hear the addresses and music. A pavilion had been erected, and on the platform were the Hon. William M. Evarts, orator of the day, Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Governor Cleveland and staff, Mayor Edson of New York, Rev. S. I. Prime, J. T. Headley, the historian; Wallace Bruce, the poet; Admiral Cooper, Governor Browne, of Rhode Island, and many other distinguished guests. Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band, and a chorus of two hundred voices, furnished the music.

The address of Senator Bayard appropriately reviewed the historic period commemorated, and was eagerly listened to by as many as could press within sight or hearing of the stand. Mr. Wallace Bruce, of Poughkeepsie, delivered with great fervor a really noble poem on "The Long Drama, from '76 to '83." The following is one of the stanzas:

"The great Republic had its birth
That hour beneath the army's wing
Whose leader taught by native worth
The man is grander than the king."

The oration of Mr. Evarts was an elaborate historical study, followed by a glowing eulogy of the character of Washington. The end of the programme at the Headquarters was not reached until sunset, so that there was not long to wait for the pyrotechnic display, by the Unexcelled Fireworks Company of this city, with which the celebration closed. This was brilliant and successful. The exhibition was entirely aerial, and the old practice of set pieces wholly discarded. Large flats were anchored in the Hudson opposite the city, and from them the fireworks were discharged in view of spectators in all parts of Newburgh, and on every adjacent elevation. The novel features of the Japanese fireworks, producing effects attained by the pyrotechnists of no other nation, were extensively employed; these combined with the best effects known to England and America made the

most wonderful and brilliant aerial exhibition of fireworks ever shown. The display was in charge of the Unexcelled Fireworks Company's superintendents, Messrs. Tucker and Mr. May. The Messrs. Tucker are sons of the famous English pyrotechnist, who was awarded the palm in a competition with French and German representatives.

So closed a splendidly successful day of commémoration, during which not one serious casualty was reported. As the multitudes of tired farmers and back of the hills, it was pleasant to think, it only on their account, that all had passed off with *éclat*, and that the event would not fail in its purpose—to induce a more thorough realization of the difficulties, dangers and meanings of our forefathers' struggle, and to make us, in the enjoyment of what we now possess,

"Ever mindful what it cost."

A Prussian in Paris.

SOME of the journalists of Paris, who have been amusing themselves of late by sticking pins into their German neighbors, are scandalized at the following passage in the *Neue Deutsche Volks-Zeitung*, of Berlin, describing a Prussian's visit to Paris:

"We arrived in Paris, in the Paris of Victor Hugo, the capital of the world, etc., etc. At every step we hear the German language. All the large public establishments, all the workshops, all the offices, all the shops, are full of Germans. And the French—where are they? What are they doing? There they are, sitting on the terraces of the *cafés*, bragging and boasting and scoffing at the slovenly Germans and their spectacles. They still hope to conquer Alsace and Lorraine; they put a wall of crape over the statues of Strasburg and Metz in the Place de la Concorde. But where are the soldiers who are to take revenge? There they are—at the *cafés*! The officers, ashamed of their uniform, are *en bourgeois*. The soldiers have pipes in their mouths, and their hands in the ridiculously deep pockets of their short trousers. . . . Let the Frenchmen come to Berlin; there we will show them men, Prussians, vigorous, muscular, knowing how to stand up for themselves and how to love their Emperor."

By writing of this sort the bad blood between the two nations is kept up; but there is at least this much to be said for the honest Teuton, that the spectacle of the French private in uniform is not calculated to impress men accustomed to the stalwart proportions of the Prussian grenadier.

The Postal-card in France.

THE introduction of post cards in France has not hitherto been very successful. Only 32,000,000 were used in 1882, against 140,000,000 in England. In Germany also the success of post-cards has been much more signal. "How is it," asks a French paper, "that in France this mode of correspondence has met with so little favor? For one thing, the French live more than the neighboring nations under the *régime of the concierge*, and we do not care to take into our confidence the intermediary, whose discretion is at the best doubtful. Abroad, everybody has his letter-box, and the interference of the *concierge* is dispensed with. Another reason is that the post-cards are too dear. They cost six cents; the difference between this and the postage of a letter is trifling. To remedy these inconveniences, ingenious inventors have proposed to M. Cochery to create a closed post-card, resembling the telegrams used at Paris. Secrecy would thus be assured; the form would allow a sufficiently lengthy correspondence, and the treasury could only gain by it, especially if, as it has been proposed, the price of the new post cards should be five cents."

The New Time Standard.

It is understood that all the great railroads of the country will adopt the proposed "hour" standard time system for the running of their trains on and after November 4th. Very great advantages will follow. The complications of the existing system are well illustrated by the trains running South. From Boston to Providence, Boston time is the standard for running trains; from Providence to New London, Providence time; from New London to New York, New York time; from New York to Baltimore, Philadelphia time; from Baltimore to Washington, Baltimore time; and south of Washington the time of that city is the standard. By the New York Central and the Lake Shore to San Francisco six different standards are now used; under the new system only four standards will govern the roads.

No arrangements have yet been made for having the New York authorities conform the city clocks to the standard for the Eastern district which is the seventy-fifth meridian time. This is only four minutes slower than the present New York time, and the difference is so slight that it is believed that people will conform readily to the new railroad time, when it is put in effect, by resetting their clocks and watches. The Western Union Telegraph Company has under consideration the question of dropping its time-ball at the new seventy-fifth meridian time. It has not committed itself to the change, but regards it favorably. The shipping interest is the one most affected by the proposed change in the time standard here. If the seventy-fifth meridian time is adopted shipmasters in regulating their chronometers will be saved the trouble of calculating all the minutes and seconds in the present difference between New York and Greenwich time, the latter being the standard time for marine interests. The proposed time at which the Western Union ball would be dropped under the new system is an even five hours' difference from Greenwich time. The Boston authorities have already committed themselves to the proposed change. There will be little difference in conforming the time of towns and cities to the new railroad time. For instance, all the principal places between New York and Buffalo along the line of the New York Central conform to the time standard of that road, and if the company changes there is little doubt that these places will follow its action. Before the Gould Southern system was consolidated the towns along the different roads followed the different time standards of the companies. When the consolidation was effected Jefferson City time was taken as the standard for running the trains on the entire system. The towns immediately conformed their timepieces to the change.

How Jules Verne Writes his Books.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Universal as is the reputation of M. Jules Verne, and much as he is admired as an author, but little is known of his private life. To make his acquaintance it is better not to go to his pleasant home at Amiens, where he would be almost too deep in his work to receive his visitors, but to see him on board his small yacht when he is cruising off the coast of France. You will then, besides the author, admire the man. See him walking the deck, now as captain, giving commands to his two assistants, now busy with sail and reef, his blue face lit up with the evident delight at the prospect of a long holiday on the sea, and you will understand something of the vigorous vitality which is the pre-eminent characteristic of all his works."

"M. Jules Verne is about fifty years old. His hair and beard are turning white, and his once supple and elegant figure is beginning to give way to a comfortable, contented, but his intellectual face

is still full of youthful ardor. A veritable sailor does he look in his blue pea-jacket and leather sou'wester, not differing in outward appearance from his mates, whose adoration of their captain is only marred by his indifference to fishing, a sport dear to their hearts. One of them, talking of his master with enthusiasm and affection, said, with the deepest conviction: 'He has but one fault—he does not know anything about fishing, and believes in fish only when he sees it at the end of his fork. How can a man of such superiority be afflicted with such a defect?' The master, however, though himself not inclined to share the favorite pastime of his men, does not interfere with their pleasure, and will often watch their operations when, on a calm day, tackle and lines are produced, and the two fishermen prepare for work, sometimes disturbed by a mocking remark of the captain, or galled by his hearty laugh when an heroic fish returns to its element before it can be secured."

After a few months of such holiday life Jules Verne returns to his home refreshed and strengthened for his winter's work, his ever-active brain full of fresh ideas gathered in earth, sky and sea. Before beginning to write a new story, M. Verne carefully studies the country which he is about to explore, gathering information on all possible details, and then clothing them in the garb of his powerful imagination. Love, in most of the author's works, shines by its absence. Quaker scholars, full of fantastic ideas, and hardy adventurers, such as Fergusson, Hatteras, Clowbonny, Glenarvan, Paganel, Arronax, Captain Nemo, Michel Ardan, and Phileas Fogg, give rich life to his pictures; but among all he thousand unexpected, original details, love and passion find no room. Perhaps the fact that for some time he was the collaborator of A. Dumas has not been without effect on his writings. Though they separated after a short time, their relations have remained such that to-day it is said of M. Dumas, 'He loves him as he loves when he loves.' And as by M. Dumas, so he is regarded with esteem and affection by all who know him—from his humble sailor friends to the leaders of society."

Female Doctors in India.

THE plan for employing female doctors in India, one of the few thoroughly sensible plans recently started by philanthropists, seems likely to be a success. A sum of £4,000 has been raised in Bombay to guarantee salaries for two or three years to English ladies, and £20,000 to start a native hospital for women; while in Madras, four ladies have been admitted to practice by the local Medical College. One of these is that remarkable woman, Mrs. Schallieb, who went to England to perfect her medical education, and distanced all competitors at the London University. Lastly, Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in a Minute full of clear sense and sympathy for native suffering, has over-ruled the opposition of the Council of the Medical College, and ordered the admission of female students, if qualified by general education. The number of entrants is certain to be large, and in a few years each of the three Presidencies will have a staff of female doctors thoroughly familiar with the language and inured to the climate. They will reduce the sum of human misery far more than a dozen orders admitting ladies with an English veneer on them to positions for which they are hopelessly disqualified.

The City of the Parsees.

BOMBAY is called "The City of the Parsees," from the fact that a large portion of the population are Parsees, a strange sect of people. Bombay and Calcutta are great rivals, each claiming to be the second city in the British empire, London being first, and each claiming about 800,000 population. Both are great commercial cities, Bombay being the chief seaport of western India, as Calcutta is of eastern India. Bombay is a beautiful city. In the business part are magnificent buildings which would be an ornament to any city. Other streets are beautifully shaded with coconut-palms. It is a cosmopolitan city. Its streets are a perfect kaleidoscope. Like New York, it is built on an island, and has one of the finest harbors in the world. In the streets you see the famous jugglers of India swallowing knives and snakes, taking glass balls out of their ears, drinking fire, etc. And here are the snake-charmers, handling the deadly cobras with impunity, their fangs being extracted. In Bombay one can see any day three modes of disposing of the dead. The Christians bury in the earth. The Hindus burn their dead. Sometimes the remains are burned to ashes, but often, for want of fuel, they are only partially burned and then thrown into the water. But of all modes of disposing of the dead, the custom of the Parsees is the most repulsive. They leave their naked remains on the top of lofty stone towers to be devoured by vultures. Across the bay from Bombay are the celebrated "Caves of Elephanta," gigantic subterranean temples excavated in the rock, containing colossal stone idols. These caves have an ancient but unknown history.

"What know ye of them? Nothing; there they stand; Gloomy as night, inscrutable as fate, The strangers wonder, all their worship now."

Low Life in Paris.

THE *Voltaire* has investigated the condition of low life in Paris, and found that the miseries described by Sue and a host of other sensational novelists exist in real earnest. Dr. Du Mesnil took the reporter through some of the low lodging-houses of the Rue Saint-Marguerite. These dens are mostly kept by liquor-drinking women of the lowest class, the majority of whom come from the Aveyron or Cantal. Some are Piedmontese. It is superfluous to say that they seek to make as much as they can without regard to the health of their tenants. They themselves pay rent to landlords who draw high rents from tumble-down tenements, which they rarely, if ever, repair. Some people pay twelve sous a night for their lodging, and many are not seen in the same houses twice. In another room, the ceiling of which is a slanting roof, and which in the highest part is a little over three feet in height, six beds were arranged in rows. One gave way to thirty-eight persons, containing accommodation for ninety persons. One is tenanted by 105 people, all rag pickers. The rooms are small, dingy, dirty, ill-ventilated and fall into ruin. In the low passages, dating from the sixteenth century, circulates a nauseous atmosphere, arising from the garbage deposited in the yard.

Death-roll of the Week.

OCTOBER 13TH.—At Bristol, R. L. George W. Adams, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, aged 45 years. Oct. 15.—At New York, John M. Whittemore, a retired flour merchant, and one of the founders of the Produce Exchange, aged 74 years; at Vienna, Dr. Skrieschowski, formerly the leader of the Czech party. October 16th.—At New York, George Bolton Allen, a prominent banker, aged 52 years. October 18th.—At Toledo, Ohio, General James B. Steedman, a prominent Democratic politician and distinguished General in the Union Army during the Civil War, aged 65 years; in New York, Nathaniel S. Sims, Jr., a well-known business man, aged 59 years; at Pulaski, N. J., Colonel Silas Lyman, a veteran of the War of 1812, aged 90 years. In Monroe County, N. Y., General Samuel J. Gholson, for half a century a prominent figure in the politics of his State, aged 76 years. October 19th.—At St. Louis, Mo., Stephen M. Edge, prominent in identified with insurance interests, aged 73 years.

Facts of Interest.

TO PERPETUATE the memory of the ravages by the German shells in the large greenhouses of the Natural History Museum, in Paris, which were unrivaled in the whole world, the following inscription has been engraved on one of the walls of the building: "The Jardin des Plantes Médicinales, founded at Paris in 636 by an edict of the King, which became the Natural History Museum in 1794, was bombed under the reign of William I, King of Prussia, Count Bismarck, Chancellor, by the Prussian army, in the night of January 8th, 1871. Until then it had been respected by all parties and all national and foreign powers."

NINE million of postal cards, which will weigh about thirty tons, have just been ordered from the factory in Castleton, N. Y.

THE Synod of New Jersey, by a vote of 174 to 87, has declared itself in favor of a legal prohibition of the liquor traffic.

THE largest log of black walnut which has ever been seen in this country, recently arrived in New York from the village of Peregron in the Pyrenees. It is 9 feet in diameter, 27 feet in circumference, and weighs 22,000 pounds; it is valued at \$2,000.

THE Belgian statistical commission publishes full particulars of the population of Belgium at the end of last year. These show a considerable increase compared with the returns of the 31st December preceding. In 1881 there were 5,585,846 inhabitants—2,790,608 males and 2,795,238 females; whereas in 1882 there were 5,635,397, or 2,835,722 males and 2,829,675 females.

THERE were 1,000,000 bathers in the public baths of Boston this year, which was a falling off of about 100,000 compared with last year. The falling off is attributed to the cool weather.

THE Ring Theatre disaster at Vienna notwithstanding, all the emergency exits were found locked when a panic lately occurred at the Carlsbad Theatre in that city.

THE cars of one Baltimore street line have this astonishing placard: "Drivers must not overcrowd their cars. When a car is comfortably filled they will politely refer persons to the next car."

A LARGE three-story brick dwelling-house in New Haven, Conn., is to be moved about twenty-five feet, and the family occupying it are to remain in it. At best, a progress of only a few inches a day can be made, and the work will therefore occupy several weeks.

ASTORIA, Oregon, has seven thousand population in the fishing season, and four thousand the rest of the year. She has a dozen cannery establishments, which yields \$3,000,000 a year.

JOHN GOEKEL, the driver of a beer wagon in Baltimore, Md., sneezed so hard while hitching up his team that he dislocated his arm at the shoulder. A surgeon who was called to the brewery had difficulty in replacing the member.

THE mackerel catch being very short this season, large quantities of white fish have been sent to Georgia from the Western lakes. They are packed like mackerel, but are of slightly inferior flavor and fineness, and sell for about half the price. About 20,000 half-barrels have been sold at Atlanta this season.

ONE little girl who had lived in London all her life and had never seen a tree was recently taken into the country, together with many others, at the expense of a "fresh air fund." She clung to one of the teachers in dreadful alarm on seeing a tree, and could not understand what such an immense green thing could be. "Why don't it keep still?" she said, in a paroxysm of terror, as the wind swayed its branches, and it was only after some time that she could be induced to go near enough to touch it.

THE tailors of Philadelphia have passed, in a mass meeting, a resolution to "maintain the apprenticeship system, to the end that the skilled labor which is so imperatively demanded in our particular trade shall be transmitted unimpaired to our successors."

MR. FRANCIS, the United States Consul at Victoria, British Columbia, has now been at his post there for a quarter of a century, and in that remote spot has, of course, seen but little of old friends and acquaintances in the States. He was a guest at the banquet recently given by the Villard excursion party, and rose to make a speech, but the sight of familiar faces brought to him such a flood of memories that utterance failed him, and after a few broken sentences he fell back into his chair quite overcome by emotion.

THE electric clocks in Paris number fifteen, and seven are upon one circuit and eight upon another. But their working is not quite satisfactory. During the past year they have gone out of order from various causes, and lost as much as two seconds from the effect of the vibrations of the streets upon the regulators.

A NEW island, covering twenty acres, has appeared in Lake Winnipegosis. It is not an upheaval of the earth, but the drought that has caused it. No one ever saw it before.

AN unfinished figure that has stood for many years in a marble yard facing Capitol Park in the City of Washington was intended for an Indian chief to be placed at the main front of the Capitol. It was begun in 1853, but when half-finished a crack was discovered in the stone. It has now been sold, and is to be chiseled down and made a cherub for a child's grave in Greenwood Cemetery.

A MAMMOTH cave has been discovered in the mountains at the head of Mill Creek, Montana. The discoverer entered it at a distance of five hundred yards, and its recesses still stretched out before him indefinitely. It was divided by longitudinal walls into different sections, only one of which he explored.

JAPANESE chess is probably the most intricate game in the world. The board has eighty-one squares, and twenty pieces are used, which have moves somewhat like our own, though none are exactly similar. These pieces change in grade when they arrive at a certain position on the board. The strangest feature of the game is that either player can take any piece that has been captured from him, replace it on the board and use it against his adversary.

GENERAL WITHERS, the Kentucky horse-raiser, says that the best stock follows the limestone rather than clay and sandstone formations. It forms a perpetual fertilizer for the land and gives out a pasturage upon which is knit the bone and firm muscular tissue.

PORTLAND cement was used in the construction of a large five-story brick building in Boston, and now the entire front has to be taken down. When exposed to the air this cement expands, and has caused a bulge in the wall rendering it dangerous. Some interesting experiments have been made to test the theory. Three glass bottles were filled with the Portland cement and sealed tight. One burst in two days, one in eight days, and the third in ten days—proving that the cement does expand.

It is said that where a dollar's worth of goods pass the custom-house on the Niagara River, \$1,000 worth are smuggled, either one way or the other. From Canada are smuggled butter, spirituous liquors and silks; in return for which the Americans smuggle into Canada cheap jewelry, kerosene and innumerable products of Yankee ingenuity cheaper than there. The smuggling is done at night in rowboats. It is said that it would require at least fifty night watchmen on the Niagara River to prevent this traffic. Next to Niagara as a field for smugglers comes the Detroit River.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, has accepted the position of Commissioner of Patents.

THE Czar and Czarina of Russia, having finished their visit to Copenhagen, have returned to the imperial palace at Peterhoff.

THE forces of the Zulu King Cetewayo having been dispersed, he has surrendered to the British Resident, and will be conveyed to Natal.

YEN KIL CHUN, an *attaché* of the Korean Embassy, will remain in this country to study under the direction of Professor Morse, of Salem, Mass.

REV. THEODORE C. WILLIAMS was last week installed as successor of the late Dr. B. Wells in the pastorate of All Souls' Church in New York city.

MR. BLAINE has rented a house in Washington from the widow of Secretary Marcy, and will occupy it on the 1st of November. He will, however, live quietly.

THE son of ex-Governor Andrew, himself a millionaire, has just been married to a Miss Thayer, of Boston, who is said to be worth \$8,000,000 in her own right.

SERGEANT JASPER, the hero who figures in Revolutionary annals, is to have a monument at Savannah. Of the \$10,000 required for the work \$6,887 have been subscribed.

MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, the well-known millionaire of New York, was thrown from his carriage, and seriously bruised, by a collision while riding in Fleetwood Park, one day last week.

SARAH BERNHARDT's attacks on her husband have done him great service. His salary has been doubled, his acting is highly praised, and he has been offered the chief part in plays by Dumas, Octave Feuillet and Georges Ohnet.

GENERAL CROOK, the Indian fighter, is said to be very abstemious, not drinking any kind of alcoholic liquor, tea or coffee. His favorite beverage is fresh milk. In dress his taste is equally plain, but he is not in the slightest degree slovenly.

VENNER, the Canadian weather prophet, has a rival in the South in a Professor Cather, of Alabama, who publishes the statement that the coming Winter will be distinguished by its "phenomenal seasons of cold, interspersed by paroxysmal spells of heat."

THE United States Grand Jury at Cleveland has indicted Kurtis Fitch, the defaulting cashier of the Warr (Ohio) Second National Bank, for embezzlement and perjury. Fitch lost in speculation about \$80,000 of the bank's money. Fitch's bail is fixed at \$50,000.

AT Princeton College, Professor Ormond, of the University of Minnesota, has succeeded to the late Dr. Atwater's Chair of Logic; Professor Sions has taken the Department of History and Political Science, giving up his Chair of Latin to Professor West, of Morris town.

THE Republicans of Iowa having carried the Legislature by a good majority on joint ballot, the election of Senator Allison to succeed himself is fairly well assured. At the expiration of his present term he will have served twelve years in the Senate and eight years in the House.

It is understood that Sir John MacDonald, Prime Minister of Canada, proposes to seek some freedom from labor and responsibility by taking the Presidency of the Council, retaining at the same time control of the Indian Department, but relinquishing the office of Minister of the Interior.

GENERAL BUTLER has formally accepted the Greenback nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. He thinks that the Greenback Party has now a signer and nobler mission before it than ever before, and that it is to establish those relations between capital and labor which shall be just and profitable to both.

It is stated that J. Proctor Knott, Governor of Kentucky, is complaining in conjunction with A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, a work on wit and humor. It is understood that the work will number several volumes, and will include the best things from the time of Cæsar to the present. The matter for the first two volumes is almost ready for publication.

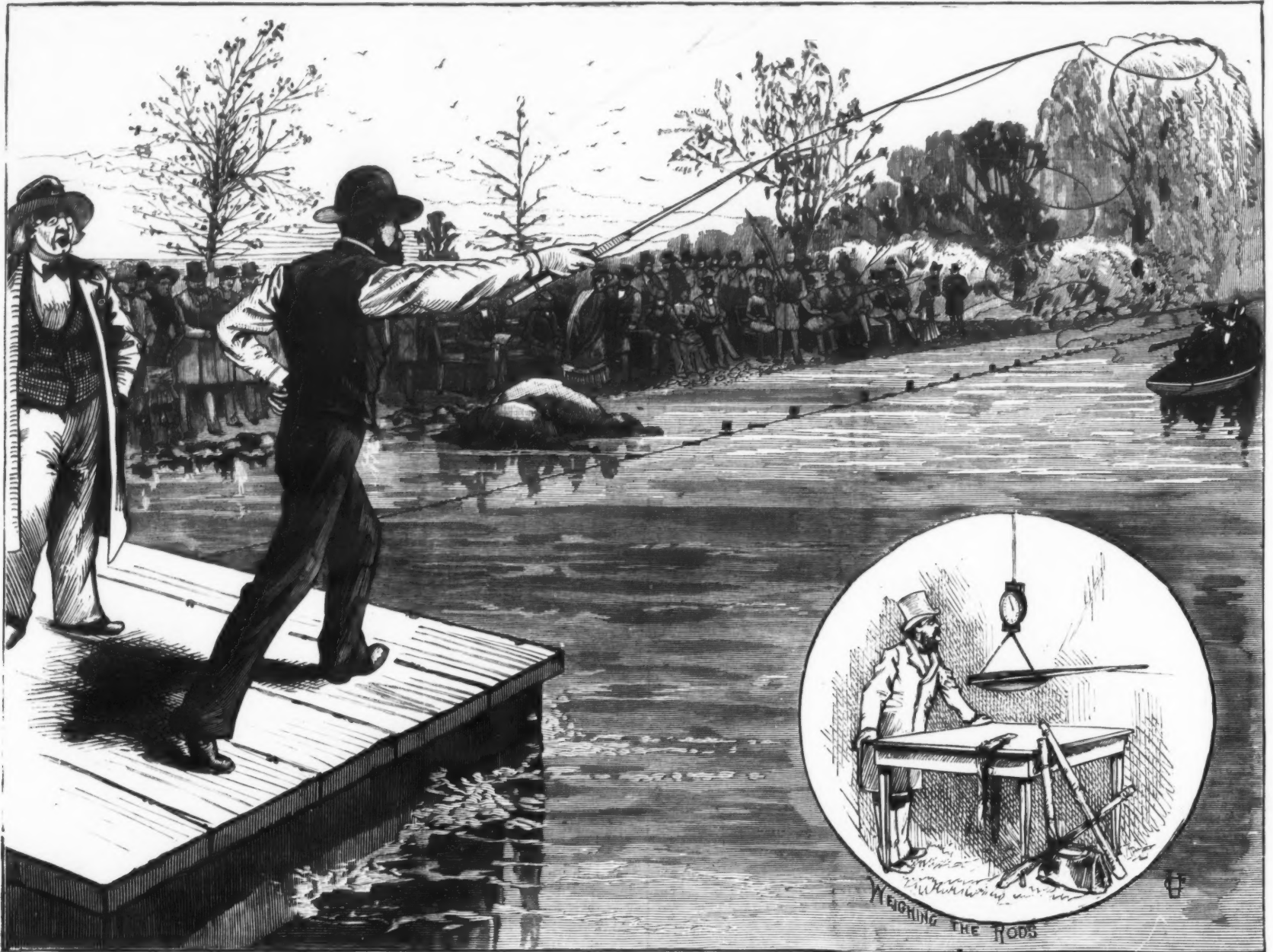
SENATOR DON CAMERON's continued indisposition causes the greatest anxiety among his friends. The doctors who have charge of his case insist that he shall for the present maintain perfect quiet, and they have decided that he shall remain in Europe until next Spring. Excitement of whatever kind is prohibited, and next June is the time at present set for his return to America.

REV. DR. S. IRENEUS PRIME, editor of the *New York Observer*, preached his first sermon at B. Ward, Westchester County, N. Y., on October 14th, 1883. On Sunday, the 14th instant, he preached in the same pulpit, giving a review of the events in the history of the church during the half century and a comparison of the moral condition of the world of to-day with that of fifty years ago.

CHIEF OF POLICE CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, who was voted out of office by the commissioners because the gamblers wanted him out, refuses to go. He says that under the law he can only be removed for cause, that neither he nor any man on the force can be removed without a hearing, that no cause has been assigned, that he had neither hearing nor notice, and that he will fight it out on that line. The business men of the city have now taken up the cudgels for the chief.

JOAQUIN MILLER, the poet, is just now one of the most industrious literary men of the day. During the Summer he has written four plays, which have been accepted and will be brought out in the coming Winter, and he is now engaged upon a novel in which several of the social questions of the day will be thoroughly discussed. In addition to all this, he has in the last year contributed to the press, in the shape of poems and correspondence, an amount of matter equal to two or three bulky volumes. Mr. Miller has recently purchased a very eligible site in Washington upon which he proposes to erect a unique sort of residence—one which shall possess something of the character of the old time cabin while supplied with every modern appointment and convenience; and in this home of the Muses he will no doubt find the rest and recreation which he has fairly earned by his hard work.

M. WILSON, the son-in-law of President Grévy, is the son of an English cotton-spinner, who settled in France, became naturalized and accumulated a large fortune. Before he married Alice Grévy he was known as "the handsome Wilson." He distinguished himself as a *loup*, a lady killer, a man about town, an *habitué* of the green room of the Grand Opéra House and of the Café Anglais, a gamester and a *roué*. Having married the President's daughter, he established a newspaper in Tours called *La Petite France*, and through his family relations with the chief of the Government, procured news for his paper that no other paper could get, not even the *Journal Officiel*. This and other contemptible tricks have brought him into disrepute, and the feeling in Paris is that either he or President Grévy must go. His scandalous conduct has become intolerable.



NEW YORK CITY.—THE SECOND ANGLERS' TOURNAMENT OF THE NATIONAL ROD AND REEL ASSOCIATION, AT HARLEM MERE, CENTRAL PARK, OCT. 16TH-17TH.—SEE PAGE 154.



ALASKA.—A TRADING POST AT NUKLAKAYET, ON THE NEWLY EXPLORED YUKON RIVER
FROM A PHOTO. BY EDUART.—SEE PAGE 154.

JOHN HENRY BRODRIBB IRVING.

NO man has done more towards the elevation of the English stage during the last ten or twenty years than Mr. Irving, the popular and eminent tragedian whose first professional visit is now made to our shores. He is an actor who has always taken his profession seriously from the day when he first turned his back upon the commercial career mapped out for him by his father, and went to Mr. Phelps to recite *Othello's* magnificent address to the Senate, till now when he stands at the head of the English dramatic profession. His career is notable. The obstacles he has encountered have been greater than those surmounted by Edmund Kean or Garrick, the opposition he has met with such, that no man without genius could have conquered it. He has triumphed in spite of all, and though his detractors are numerous and as busy as ever, he has secured for himself a position so high that it is impossible to be indifferent to anything he does.

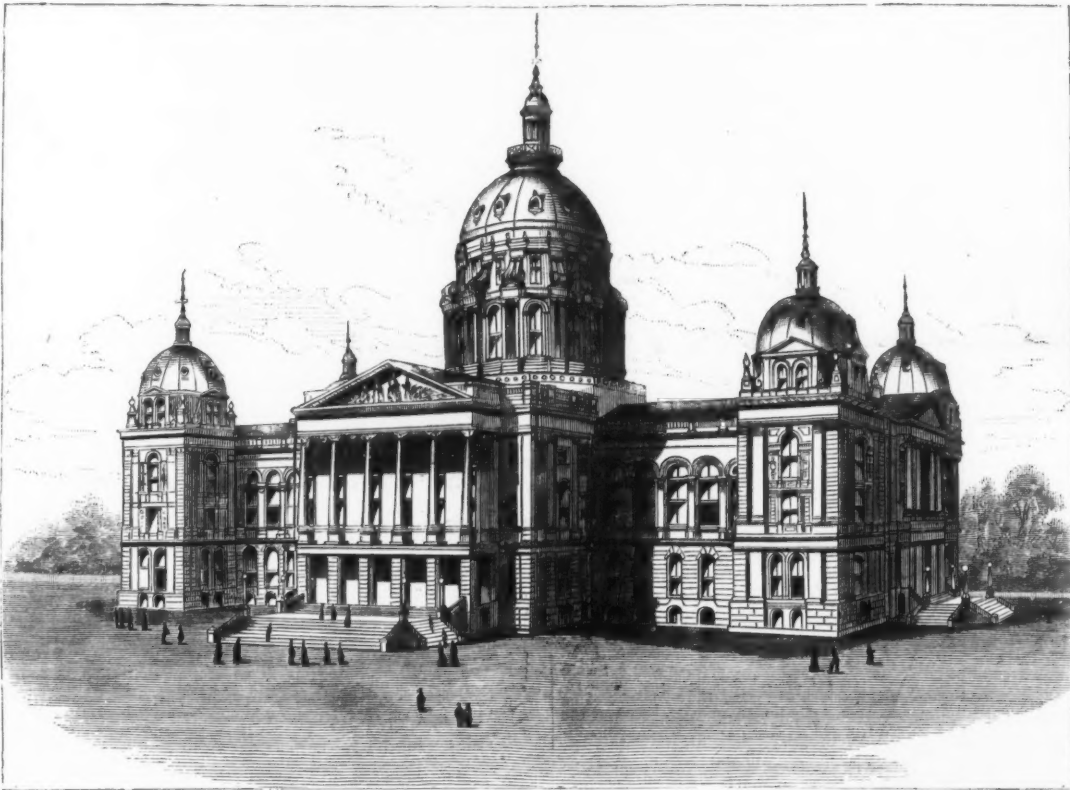
Mr. Irving was born in 1838, and while still a boy at school was remarkable for the fervor with which he greeted everything dramatic. His school recitations first brought him into the notice of Creswick, the actor, who taught him to grasp a dagger in the true tragic style. A few elocution lessons and an introduction to Mr. Phelps, then manager of Sadlers Wells, determined him, when only eighteen years of age, to push his way in the profession of his heart. He refused a London engagement at £3 a week, which Phelps good-naturedly offered him, and set forth to the provinces, to win training and fame. His first appearance at Sunderland was an entire failure, owing to extreme nervousness, and he was seriously advised to reconsider his decision in throwing up a commercial career. But he persevered, and made a worse muddle than before. Cast for *Cleopatra* in "The Winter's Tale," his nerve entirely forsook him at the most important moment, and with the words: "Come on to the market-place and I'll tell you further," recalled from another play, he rushed off the stage, to the dismay of actors and manager alike. A severe reprimand followed, and he was allowed another trial, which ended somewhat more satisfactorily. Edinburgh was the next scene of his labors, and here in less than two and a half years he played in over three thousand parts to the lead of Helen Fawcett, Miss Cushman, Vandenhoff, Charles Mathews and other notables. Before leaving he was ambitious enough to play *Claud: Melnotte*, and succeeded so well that he began to be looked upon as an actor of promise. His first London engagement he owes to that eminent low comedian J. L. Toole, but it proved unsatisfactory. In Manchester he played *Hamlet* for his benefit, and it pleased. In "Hunted Down" he performed the gambler's part, and became a stage villain at the St. James for many a long day. Charles Dickens in 1866 considered him an actor of "singular power," and his *Dipby Grant*, in the "Two Roses," forced him to the front rank of comedians. Then came "The Bells" at the Lyceum, and he "took the town by storm." "Charles I." followed, and subsequently "Richelieu."

In October, 1874, he first realized his ambition of playing Shakespeare to a London audience, and his *Hamlet* became the rage. Announced for only fifty nights, it ran for two hundred nights, pamphlets, reviews and critical essays upon the performance being showered upon the public throughout the whole run. Pages of gush were written, and then, as was only natural, were Mr. Irving's peculiar idiosyncrasies of style violently attacked and derided. But his popularity never waned; on the contrary, it increased. His *Macbeth* of 1875 ran for eighty nights; his *Othello*, performed just after Signor Salvini's triumph as the great Moor, was equally, if not more, successful, though it is not now considered as one of his best impersonations. His provincial tour which followed, was one long ovation; and at Dublin he received a most flattering address from the students of Trinity College, expressing in eloquent terms the highest estimate of his genius. From now forth his success was assured. Upon his return to London he played *Richard III.*, departing, as in *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, from the accepted stage traditions, and once more securing the favor of the public for his alterations. Tributes of admiration of his performance were again received, Mr. Chippendale presenting him with the sword worn in the same character by Edmund Kean, Dr. Canton supplementing the gift with the Order of St. George, worn by the same great actor in this rôle, and the Baroness Burdett Coutts presenting him with a ring worn by David Garrick. The actor's popularity increased daily, and when, in 1878, he took over the management of the Lyceum Theatre, he had an admiring public ready and eager to support him in the pursuit of his ambition.

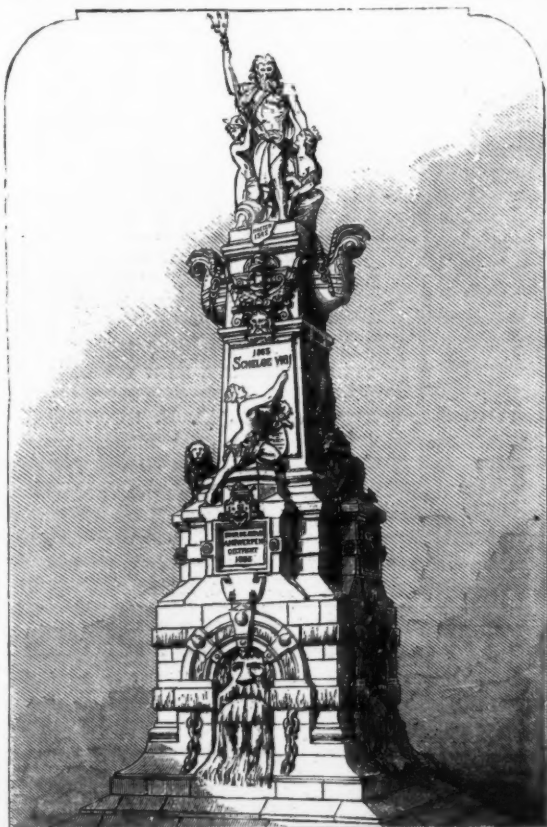
Mr. Irving's ideas, as set forth in his paper upon the stage, read before the Church of England Temperance Society, were now fully carried out. Devoting himself to the elevation of his art as a means of culture and a mental recreation of the purest and most elevated kind, he spared no pains to make



JOHN HENRY BRODRIBB IRVING, THE DISTINGUISHED ACTOR.



IOWA.—THE NEW STATE CAPITOL AT DES MOINES, NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION.



BELGIUM.—THE SCHELDT EMANCIPATION MONUMENT, ANTWERP.

every production the most perfect and consistent in every detail possible. He had before shown his careful study in the historical accuracy of his own make-up, his *Charles I.* was an exact reproduction of the great Vandyke portraits, and his other characters equally accurate. All is the result of his own study; every history of costume, every book of reference, is carefully sought out and examined for anything bearing upon the production in hand before any new play is produced. He once said that he was the last man to admire a slavish or even an unthinking adherence to the interpretations and conceptions of tradition, and felt convinced that there were few passages or characters of our great dramatists which will not repay original study, and it is perhaps greatly owing to this, as much as to his spirited policy and large repertory, that he has made the Lyceum the attraction of the wealth and intellect of London and a worthy rival of the Théâtre Français and other subsidized theatres of the Continent. Such a result, looked at beside the achievements of Edmund Kean, Garrick and the Kembles, who rarely acted more than three times a week, seems a labor of herculean proportions. That one man should not only act every night with fire and finish, but sustain the labor and anxiety of management besides always progressing in his own impersonations, is remarkable enough; but Mr. Irving finds time besides to give recitations and readings for charities, to contribute to some of our leading reviews and to gather around him as friends some of the most eminent men of the day. Yet, during the run of the "Corsican Brothers," he was giving eight performances a week, the demand for seats being so great that Wednesday and Saturday matinees were regularly given, a thing utterly unprecedented in a legitimate theatre in Great Britain before.

Mr. Irving has received several acknowledgments of his rare achievements not only in England but abroad. He is President of the Shakespeare Memorial Association, to the endowment fund of which he contributed liberally in aid of a dramatic library; besides which he enjoys the honorary decoration of the Ritterkreuz des Herzoglich Sachsen Ernestischen Haus-ordens, conferred upon him by the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen in 1881.

As regards Mr. Irving's impersonations, great diversity of opinion will always exist. *Hamlet* is considered above all the performances of Henry Irving, though there are many who think that *Louis XI.* is his greatest part, and that that will prove his chief American success, if he plays it as well as he did before leaving London. Many again prefer his *Shylock*, thinking that in this character his mannerisms are least conspicuous. Others think that his true powers do not go beyond melodrama. None, however, can deny his success or popularity, or say that, if he has not attained greatness, his ideal is at fault, or his efforts for its realization unceasing. It is remarkable that, although his provincial training was so prolonged, he played all his tragic characters for the first time in London with but one exception—and that one *Hamlet*, at once the most admired and the most abused.

THE NEW CAPITOL OF IOWA.

THE corner-stone of the new Iowa State Capitol at Des Moines was laid in August, 1871. Some portions of the structure will be opened next January. The building itself will not be completed for about two years, making about fourteen years from the time

of excavation for the foundation. The expenditures on account of the building up to September 1st of this year amounted to \$2,309,760.11, and it will take about \$250,000 more to finish the structure. The total length of the building, north and south, including portico, is 363 feet 8 inches; length, east and west, 246 feet 11 inches; length, north and south, front, 175 feet; length, east and west, front, 118 feet 8 inches. The different heights are: To top of cornice, 92 feet 8 inches; height from office floor to dome of balcony, 101 feet 6 inches; height from office floor to inner dome of balcony, 153 feet 2 inches; height from office floor to canopy, 172 feet 5 inches. The heights of coping on stylobate is 114 feet 2 inches; height of top of tholus of main dome, 229 feet 3 inches; height to top of ball, main dome, 259 feet 1/2 inch. The total number of square feet which the Capitol covers is 54,850 feet.

The Senate Chamber is 58 x 91 feet 4 inches; height, 41 feet 9 inches. Library (with shelving for 100,000 books), 53 feet 6 inches by 108 feet 4 inches; height, 44 feet 9 inches. Diameter of rotunda is 66 feet 8 inches.

There are fourteen granite columns in the rotunda, and twenty-four scagliola columns in the dome. Seven boilers are used for heating purposes, consuming sixteen tons of coal per day.

The granite used for foundation was hewn from Iowa boulders, whilst the yellow and gray stone came from St. Genevieve and Carroll, Missouri. Bell & Hackney, of Des Moines, Iowa, are the architects.

THE SCHELDT EMANCIPATION MONUMENT, ANTWERP.

WE give an illustration of the fine marble monument, with sculptured figures, recently erected by the citizens of Antwerp to commemorate the diplomatic arrangement of 1863, by which the navigation of the Scheldt was finally delivered from injurious political and fiscal restrictions, first imposed by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, when the Netherlands were under the sovereignty of the House of Austria. On the summit of the monument, which stands in the Place Marnix, and was unveiled with a public ceremonial on the 14th of August, is a figure of the river-god Scheldt (the ancient classical name of the Scheldt) leaning upon his trident as he stands trampling under foot a paper supposed to be the European Treaty of 1648. His left hand rests caressingly on the shoulder of a female figure, the City of Antwerp, holding a palm-branch and fondly inclining towards him; while the Genius of Commerce, on the other side, attired like "the herald Mercury," waits in readiness to perform wondrous feats. Two rostra of ancient galleys, projecting from the sides of the pedestal, signify its maritime import. In front, supported by two Belgian lions, Fame is seen inscribing a record of the event upon the face of the pedestal; at the back is a medallion portrait of Marnix. The base is adorned with broken chains and flowing waves executed in the marble. Portraits of the late King Leopold I., of M. Charles Rogier, an eminent Belgian statesman, and of M. Lambert, all the medallions on three sides.

STATUE OF GUTENBERG.

THE statue of John Gutenberg, the reputed inventor of printing, erected at Mentz, his native city, testifies the respect in which his memory is held by the posterity which enjoys the vast benefits flowing from his discovery. Gutenberg was born about 1400 and died in 1468. As early as 1438 he so far developed his art that he was able to engage in printing, but it was not until 1450 that he entered publicly upon the business. The number and character of the works printed by him have afforded a fruitful subject of controversy, and there are those who even insist that the credit of the invention belongs as much to Faust and Peter Schoeffer as to himself. However this may be, his memory has been crowned with many honors, Strasburg, Breslau, Jena, and many cities of Germany having held centennial jubilees in commemoration of his work, while both Mentz and Strasburg have statues in his honor.

A JACK OF ALL TRADES.

CHARLES R. KING, of Charter Oak Street, Hartford, may be said to be the most multifarious tradesman in the State of Connecticut, having mastered no less than twenty-two distinct trades, and being, what is still more strange, a first-class workman in every one of them. He is not yet seventy years old, and is vigorous and hale, and able to do a man's work any day. Here are the vocations he has learned: Blacksmith, house-carpenter, cabinet-maker, ship-jolner, ship-carpenter, glass-cutting and grinding, shoemaking, harness-making, wheelwright,



GERMANY.—THE STATUE OF JOHN GUTENBERG, THE INVENTOR OF PRINTING, AT MENTZ.

from machinist, wood-machinist, mathematical instrument making, wood carving, pattern making, clock-making, cooper, carriage-maker, gardener and florist, molder, Patent Office model-maker, plumber and locksmith. He is a genius in mechanics, and ascribes his ease in learning trades to "an accurate eye and a mechanical head." In addition to all the above-named useful avocations may be added the fact that Mr. King is a good musician and one of the best rifle shots.

THE store of E. J. DENNING & Co. successors to A. T. Stewart & Co., occupying the block bounded by Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets, was filled at their recent Fall opening with ladies who were examining the very large stock of goods presented, and who were loud in expressions of delight. The most brilliant display was, of course, made in the satins and plushes, where a variety of patterns that was simply astonishing was shown. For cloaks, dolmans, or other walking wraps, one of the finest kinds of goods was a plush on plush in seal brown or black. It is remarkably rich in appearance, and combines lightness of weight with thickness. A made-up garment, in which this material was combined with heavy velvet and trimmed with otter's fur, attracted great attention. Another beautiful line of goods was the plush broads on an Ottoman silk ground. These were very rich, and were shown in every conceivable shade. A dark purple, suitable for the street, was much admired, while many ladies looked with longing eyes upon a piece in pale sea-green and another in rich cream-color. A line that promises to become popular for evening full dress was velvet on satin. The velvet was in large flowered figures of great brilliancy and very delicate handling, the blending of the colors looking much like that attained by water-color painters of the Impressionist school. There was also shown a very large line of figured plushes suitable for walking-coats. In brocaded satins the display was remarkably large and varied. The Ottoman silks were exhibited in a large range of colors. There were plain satins and silks of such variety that a purchaser would be puzzled what to select. In black silks the usual styles were seen. In addition to these there was a beautiful ribbed goods called the Radsmeere cotille, which will probably be very popular. The prices in all these lines were remarkably low, some of the handsomest brocaded satins selling for \$3 per yard, and plushes for \$4 and \$5. In the laces and white goods a beautiful variety was seen, and an enormous range of cashmeres were exhibited. In the carpet department the Axminster and Royal Axminster challenged admiration. There was also a very large line of American Moquettes of the firm's own manufacture, rivaling in beauty of design and firmness of texture the best productions of foreign looms. The American Velvets were shown in great variety, and there were three-ply Ingrains of every conceivable pattern and color. The upholstery department was rich and varied, the materials for window-curtains being particularly attractive.

FUN.

A TRIPLE source of happiness—a good business, a contented mind, and a bottle of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

THERE are two or three dozen different ways of spelling Shakespeare's name, and if you begin with a capital S, and run in about a dozen letters, you are sure to strike one of them.

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD Brooklyn wife wants a divorce from her seventeen-year-old husband, and the latter has no objection, because every time he gets a cent's worth of molasses candy she begs him for half.

"It seems to me that the lard is diminishing rapidly, Mary," said the mistress to the servant-girl. "Yes'm," was the reply of the maid; "but then you knew when you bought it that it was short'nin'."

PITTSBURGH has a larger relative attendance in its public schools than any other city in the Union, with the exception of Boston. Probably the poor young things have to go into the schoolhouses in order to get out of the smoke.

AN exchange says that "the Boston Herald kicks against the statue to be erected on the Common in honor of Harriet Martineau." It is difficult to see how a statue that is not yet built can be kicked against. But still, a Boston paper can do most anything.

A vigorous old fellow in Maine, who had lately buried his fourth wife, was accosted by an acquaintance, who, unaware of his bereavement, asked: "How is your wife, Cap'n Plowjogger?" To which the captain replied, with a perfectly grave face: "Waal, to tell ye the treth, I am kinder out of wives just now."

"An, Victorine, my poor girl, how you have changed!" "It is because I have just come from the dentist's, madame; he has pulled out two of my teeth." "Two?" "Yes, madame; a good one and then a bad one; he made a mistake the first time." "How horrible!" "But it doesn't matter. He was very reasonable; he only made me pay for one."

IN THE INTEREST OF SUFFERING HUMANITY

WE call attention to a new Vitalizing Treatment, which is taken by simple inhalation, and which acts directly upon the weakened nerve-centres and vital organs, restoring them to their normal activity. Its operations are all in the line of physiological laws and forces, and it cures by giving to Nature her true and healthy control in the human organism. Thousands of most wonderful cures have been made during the last thirteen years. If you are in need of such a treatment, write to DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, to send you such documents and reports of cases as will enable you to judge for yourself as to its efficacy in your own case.

"See here," said the star to the manager, "if you are going to have bouquets lined to me every night, why don't you get decent ones. Look at this, to-night's; it's all wilted. Why can't I always have as good a bouquet as I had last night?" "As good a bouquet as you had last night?" shrieked the manager; "why, holy sunflower, it's the same one."

BEATTY PARLOR ORGANS.

WE are reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, is manufacturing and shipping a complete organ every five minutes, and that he has over 5,000 constantly in process of manufacture. If you desire to secure his latest limited time price of only \$45.75, you should be sure to order within five days from date of this newspaper. Read his advertisement, and order without delay.

SUPPOSE you wish to change to a tobacco whose purity is beyond suspicion, which will prove less irritable to the nerves, whose flavor and fragrance are more inviting. What would you choose? Careful analysis shows that BLACKWELL'S DURHAM LONG CUT contains only a trace of nicotine and the nitrates. As these are what make tobaccos irritable, you can avoid them by resorting to the DURHAM LONG CUT.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

MARKED BENEFIT IN INDIGESTION. DR. A. L. HALL, Fairhaven, N. Y., says: "Have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary troubles."

AMERICAN ART INDUSTRY IN EUROPE.

ONE of the most gratifying signs of European appreciation of American products of Art Industry is the steady and constantly increasing export of first-class American Pianofortes and Reed Organs, which are, on account of their superiority and lasting qualities, preferred to home-made instruments by musical Europeans.

The Hamburg steamer *Bohemia*, on September 15th, took out a Steinway & Sons' Concert Grand Piano, bearing the number 50,000, purchased by Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, of Vienna, who, having in May, 1882, purchased a Steinway Parlor Grand, now acquires the fifty-thousandth Piano manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons (and said to be their grandest production in the shape of a Grand Piano ever achieved by them) for his Music Salon.

Until the year 1862, little was known in Europe of American Pianos, but quite a sensation was created in musical circles when, at the World's Fair at London in that year, the Pianos of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York, were exhibited and awarded a first prize medal. (The Grand Piano bearing the No. 4607.)

The crowning triumph, however, Messrs. Steinway & Sons achieved at the Universal Exposition of Paris, in 1867, when the first of the Grand Gold Medals for American Pianos was awarded to them, and their new System of construction unanimously endorsed by the Jury on Musical Instruments in their official report.

The Grand Piano exhibited, No. 13,227, was purchased by the Baroness de Rothschild, of Paris, for her Château Ferrières, Messrs. Lionel and James de Rothschild, of London, afterwards also acquiring Steinway pianos.

Of the reigning families of Europe who purchased Steinway Pianos for their own use may be mentioned the Queen of Spain, in 1863; the Empress of Russia, in 1871; the Sultan of Turkey, in 1873; the Queen of England for her Castle in Balmoral, in 1879. Grand Piano No. 25,000 (the advent of which was celebrated by Steinway & Sons and their 1,000 Employés, May 4th, 1872), was purchased for the Czarowitz (now Emperor), of Russia, together with two more Steinway Grand pianos for members of the Imperial Court through the Russian Embassy at Washington.

Among the many most prominent names in the World of Art, owning and using Steinway Pianos, such names as Franz Liszt, Richard Wagner, Professor Helmholtz, Adeline Patti, Etelka Gerster, may be mentioned. From the London (1862) and Paris (1867) World's Fairs may be dated the beginning of the export of American Pianos to Europe, the official statistics last published (for 1881) showing that no less than 70 per cent. thereof were of the manufacture of Steinway & Sons, New York.

To those who delight in figures it may be of interest to know that Messrs. Steinway & Sons commenced business in New York in March, 1853. Among their Pianos at the Centennial, 1876, taking the highest award for "Highest degree of excellence in all styles," the Concert Grand was numbered 33,710, and at their factory the Piano No. 52,000 is already begun. Steinway & Sons manufacture fully 3,000 Pianos per annum, of which over 1,000 are Grand Pianos.

"MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation; tasteless; 25c.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. SEIGERT for his private use. Their reputation is such to-day that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SEIGERT & SONS.

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FOR over thirty-six years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhea and Dysentery, taken internally; and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blisters and Swellings, externally; and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was \$10 a bottle. Sold by the druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray St.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SYMPER & Co., at Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway, are now offering for home adornment rare old Tapestries, Marbles, Bronzes, Sevres, Dresden, Berlin, and Oriental Porcelain, gems of cabinet-work, and a large line of Silverware, suitable for wedding and other gifts.

Don't Miss It! Wells' "Rough on Rats" Almanac. Druggists, or mail for 2c. stamp. Jersey City.

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Use "Redding's Russia Salve."

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Chill Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (2-lb. and 1-lb.) by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists. London, England.

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Worthy the especial attention of every lady in the United States.

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THE GREAT SKIN CURE

TO cleanse the Skin, Scalp and Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimples, Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and Infantile Skin Torsures, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and thus removes the cause. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, restores the Complexion. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, and for rough, chapped or greasy skin, blackheads, blotches and baby humors. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers. Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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THE BEST
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NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

"I had suffered twenty years with severe disease of the kidneys; before using Hunt's Remedy two days I was relieved, and am now well."

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"My physicians thought that I was paralyzed on one side. I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism from 1869 to 1880. I was cured by Hunt's Remedy."

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"I have been greatly benefited by the use of Hunt's Remedy. For diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs there is nothing superior."

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ALBERT HOLT, Esq., paymaster Boston & Albany Railroad, writes: "I have used Hunt's Remedy, and my experience with it has been such that I can cheerfully say that I am satisfied that it will do just what it promises to do."

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One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

Prices, 75 cents and \$1.25.

First Prize Medal. C. WEIS, Manufacturer of Vienna. Smokers' Articles, etc., wholesale & retail. Repairing done. Circular free. 399 Broadway, N. Y.

Factories, 69 Walker St., and Vienna. Itaw meerschbaum & anber for sale.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Hair Goods. 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



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Are exhibiting a magnificent stock of Dolmans, Ulsters, Fur-lined Wraps, Sealskin Sacques, Dolmans, etc., etc.

Our stock is now complete in all the novelties from the European centres of Fashion as well as in the production of our own experienced artists. All our Seal-skins warranted English dyed.

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The LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of

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Cloth Ulsters, Jackets,
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Tailor-made Costumes a Specialty.

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In blocks of all sizes, colors and designs. Send six 2c stamps for samples. Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct.

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200 Beautiful Scrap Pictures, by mail on receipt of 50c. (in stamps). F. WHITING, 50 Nassau St., N. Y.

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Beats the white of the Eggs thoroughly in ten seconds. The Beating Floats revolve on two centres, one inch apart, and curiously interlace each other. Notice them. No joints or rivets to get loose. Cleaned instantly. Money refunded if you are not delighted with it. A woman and her "Dover Beater" cannot be separated. The only article in the wide world that is warranted to delight the purchaser. For 50c. one is sent by mail, postpaid. Dover Stamping Co., Boston, Mass.

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Stomach Bitters.

AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

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A sample order by express of the finest candy in America will be sent to any address for \$1, \$2, \$3, or \$5. Put up in handsome boxes, suitable for presents. Try it once.

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PERFEZ (one develops and restores strength and youth. \$1. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, P. O. Box 1850, Boston.)

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Nerve-Giving Principles of Ox-Brain and Wheat-Germ.

Those who suffer from sleeplessness, nervous prostration, debility, worry or excessive mental toil, can be almost immediately relieved by taking the special nerve-food VITALIZED PHOSPHITES. It aids wonderfully in the bodily and mental growth of children. For years it has been used by all the best physicians for the cure of nervous and mental disorders. By druggists or mail, \$1. Formula on every label.

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That sweeps away a whole city, starts from a flame so small that a glass of water would extinguish it. In like manner, the most painful and fatal maladies of the throat and lungs ordinarily develop from small beginnings, not difficult of cure if promptly treated with the proper remedy. But their progress is insidious and delay may be fatal. Colds and coughs lead to Laryngitis, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Consumption. The only medicine certain to cure every bronchial and pulmonary affection not absolutely incurable is

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During 40 years it has steadily grown in popular estimation, and is now a household reliance in many thousands of families. Parents, whose lives were preserved by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL when they were young, are now saving the lives of their children with it. Leading physicians extol its virtues and prescribe it in their practice. Intelligent druggists everywhere report noteworthy cures effected by it, within their personal knowledge.

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Sold by all druggists.

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ROOFING, BOILER COVERINGS,
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Sheathings, Fire-proof Coatings, Cements, &c.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE-LISTS.

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French China and Fine Porcelain at Low Prices.
Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 140 pcs. \$30.00
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ALSO ALL HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
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Orders securely p'd and placed on Car or Steamer, free of charge. Sent C. O. D. or P. O. Money Order.

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Double Action Revolver,
\$2, 38 and 44 Calibres, not sold at retail by the manufacturers, but by the Gun and Hardware trade, ask your dealer for them. Made by HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON, Worcester, Mass., also manufacturers of the celebrated Automatic Hammerless Guns.

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Send Stamps for Catalogue and state size of Press wanted. Address J. F. W. DORMAN, 21 German St., Baltimore.

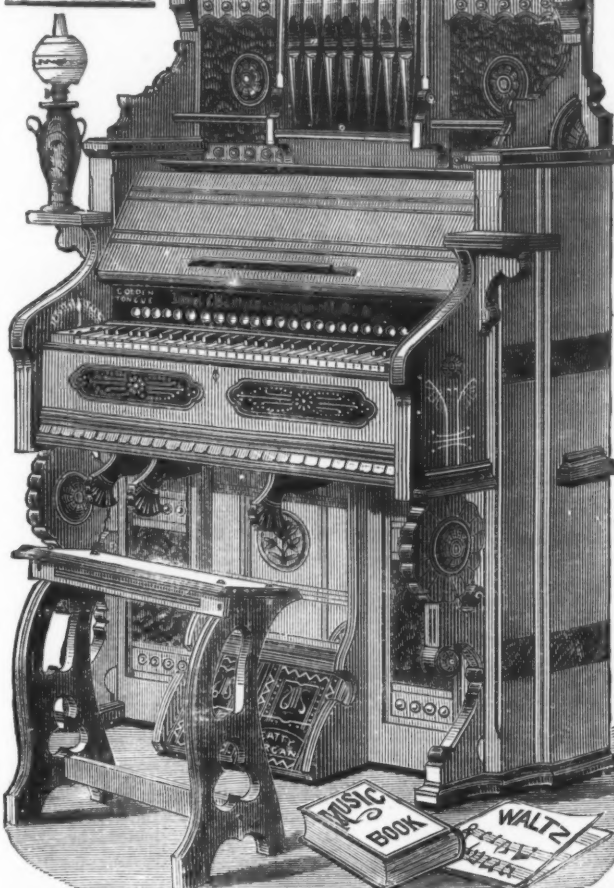
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WARRANTED 6 Years.
\$115 {ONLY} \$49.75

25 STOPS.
9 FULL SETS OF
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Address or Call upon
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DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

PIPE ORGANS (25 STOPS) ONLY \$49.75

INCLUDING BENCH, BOOK AND MUSIC, provided you order within thirteen (13) days from date of this newspaper. If you order within five days a further reduction of Four Dollars (\$4.00) will be allowed.

I desire this PIANO UPRIGHT PIPE PARLOR ORGAN introduced WITHOUT DELAY, HENCE THIS SPECIAL REDUCTION.

REGULAR PRICE, \$115.00

unable to buy now, write your reasons why. Remember this offer cannot be continued after the limited time has expired, and the WINTER M. N. H. is fast approaching, when I sell thousands at the regular price for Holiday Presents. Read the following brief description and let me hear from you anyway, whether you buy or not.

25 USEFUL STOPS, AS FOLLOWS:

1—Voix Celeste.—The sweet, pure, exalted tones produced from this stop are beyond description.
2—Powerful Box Sub-Bass.—New and original. Its THUNDERING TONES are without a parallel in Organ Building.
3—Double Octave Coupler.—Doubles the power of the Organ, Couples octaves right and left.
4—Piccolo.—Variety of music which makes the Piccolo the most difficult and expensive stop to build in this Organ.
5—Saxophone.—The beautiful effect of 11—Zollon. 12—Clarinet. 13—Cello. 14—Violina. 15—Clarabella. 16—Grand Forte. 17—Melodia. 18—Harp. 19—Viol di Gamba. 20—Viola Dolce. 21—Grand Expression. 22—Harp Solian. 23—Echo. 24—Acrostatic Expression Indicator. 25—Grand Organ.—The last fifteen (15) stops are operated in direct conjunction with above ten (10) bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestral effect, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand burst of harmony. Its MELODIOUS TONES, while using the full Organ, must be heard to be appreciated. Height, 70 inches; Length, 46 inches; Depth, 24 inches.
NINE SETS PARIS AND GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: 1st Five (5) Octave Set Golden Tongue Reed; 2d, Five (5) Full Set "Paris" Reed; 3d, Sweet Voix Celeste Reed of three full Octaves; 4th, One (1) Full Octave Powerful Manual Box; 5th, Sub-Bass Reed, Two (2) Octaves or one each of Piccolo and Saxophone Reeds combined; 6th, Soft Cello Reed; 7th, Set Violina Reed; 8th, Set Jubilant Reed; 9th, Set Clarinet Reed. Above Nine sets Reeds are entirely original, and covered by United States Patents.
Five Full Octaves, Manual or Keyboard, Handsome Walnut Case, with Illuminated Pipes, Receptacle for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stands, Handles, Rollers, treble upright Bellows of immense power, Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swell, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swell, by which the full power of this Organ may be obtained at pleasure, by use of the knee, without removing the hands from the keyboard.

IMPORANT NOTICE.—This Special Limited Offer is positively not good on and after the limited time has expired, and to secure the special price the following NO. 1015 must accompany your order.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this

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DANIEL F. BEATTY

This notice, if sent by any reader of the FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, to the Editor, will entitle the reader to a copy of the

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, and to this end I am willing to offer first Organ as an ADVERTISING TRIFT, at a sacrifice, as every one sold sells others. All I ask in return of you is to show the instrument to your friends, who are sure to order at the REGULAR PRICE, \$115.00

The instrument speaks for itself, it sings its own praises. If you are unable to accept this OFFER NOW, write me your reasons why. Let me hear from you anyway. If they are from home mail this offer to them. If you can conveniently help me extend the sale of these POPULAR INSTRUMENTS I shall certainly appreciate your efforts. If you should, if possible, order within Five Days, thus securing the \$49.75 price. Remember, positively no orders for this handsome Pipe Organ will be executed for less than the regular price, \$115.00, after the limited time, as specified above, has expired; thus, if you order within 5 days it costs \$49.75, within 13 days, \$49.75; after that date, \$115.00 each.

My sole object is to have it introduced without delay, so as to build thousands at the Regular Price for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

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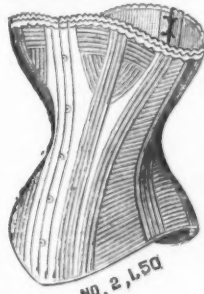
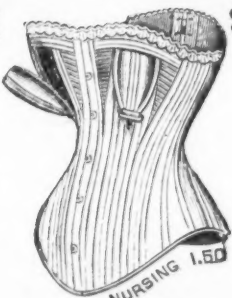
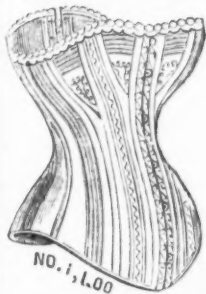
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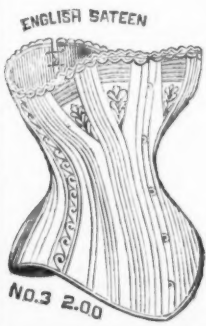
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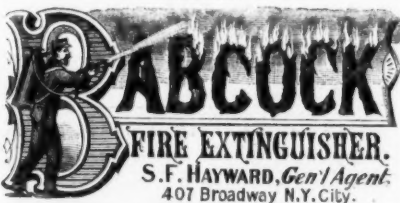
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